HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,887—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF TH
AL ASIATIC S

Milkmaid
BRAND
Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY 2 P.M. 1903.
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th June
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th „
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne,	27th „
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th „
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th „
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	8th „
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th „
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman,	22nd „
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th „
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	12th „
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th „
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th „

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passenger cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd une, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS,—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † CHINA	F. Mosca	5,400	19th June 1903
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
* † VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	23rd June, 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street
Fort, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.
Duc. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Aug. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

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THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 12th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "SHIRALA," 5,238 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 16th June.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 13th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th June, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	27th Aug. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 24th June, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	England and the Continent
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers OR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"
BRAND ARE PACKED IN
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in. Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in. Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,

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"MUSAFFI" PILLS OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE

according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,
as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.
For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA
as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

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ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,

ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.
(UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.)

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A NEW SUPPLY JUST TO HAND.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have stood the test of time and hard use during the last thirty years.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are in the fullest sense Instruments of the highest order.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are sold on terms which are easy, and each style is sold with the absolute guarantee that it is the best that can be made for the Price asked.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are guaranteed for 10 years, a written guarantee being given with each Instrument sold.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have original and unique designs of hand-rubbed cases which gives them an elegant finish.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have a sweet, deep, mellow tone so much desired by true musicians.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are proof against rats. They are really triple mouse-proof as the bottom of case is closed.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have valves so made as to prevent squeaking.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built of the best material throughout and guaranteed that there is no "Shoddy" used, like blotting paper and cloth, instead of felts and leather.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built to stand the test of time and hard use. They will last a long life-time.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are made to wear and to give satisfaction in every instance.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are offered at Rs. 225, Rs. 280, and Rs. 360. Catalogue of details of each style will be forwarded on application to

THE SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA, Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.
PULMONARY BALSAM.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S

BULL DOG BOTTLING OF BASS'S ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT

CAN BE HAD AT
ALL WINE MERCHANTS, BARS, RESTAURANTS, AND HOTELS.

NEW STOCK OF WATERPROOF BEST IMITATION SILK UMBRELLAS FOR MONSOON SEASON.

☞ TO BE SOLD at the **SAME PRICE** THAT WE SELL AT OUR MARKET SHOP.

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MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
SPECIALISTS IN
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ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY CAKES
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FONDANTS,
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MADE FRESH ON THE PREMISES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
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SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO BY THE MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

OPEN AIR AFTERNOON CONCERT

AT ST. JOSEPH'S HOME, MAZAGON,
(Opposite Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Hall.)
JUNE 13TH (SATURDAY), AT 5-45 P.M.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen are assisting:—Miss Tingey, Mrs. L. W. Michael, Messrs. G. H. N. Sexton, G. W. Rowley, Rowe, Autcliffe, Clarke and Richardson.

Mandolin, Band 1st P. W. O. North Stafford Regt.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1-0 and As. 8. Children As. 4.

Tickets: MESSRS. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

TOWN HALL.

EVENING CONCERT,
BY
FELIX STERNBERG,

Assisted by MRS. OTTO ERNST (Soprano) and MR. BERNARD TRIGGS (Baritone).

Prices: Rs. 3-0, Rs. 2-0, Re 1-0.

Plan: MESSRS. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

S. S. "WORSLEY HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 9th June, 1903.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1903 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of June, 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 9th day of June, 1903.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Sheriff of Bombay.

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EVERY DOG OWNER
Should use DR. SPOONER HART'S
PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS,
Sold at Re. 1 per 10 lb. Bag.
BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
DR. SPOONER HART'S BISCUITS,
An appetising staple diet for
SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS.
R. S. HART BROTHERS,
CALCUTTA.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

DRAFTS issued, TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected, PERIODICAL REMITTANCES, made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,
ELEPHANT BRAND.
Superior to any Imported in India.
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
COUPE & Co.'s STEEL WHEELS
Suitable for 2 and 4 wheeled Carriages.
APPLY
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
67, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK
ARRIVING EVERY FORTNIGHT.

THE BOMBAY IRON MART.

MOOLJEE HARIDASS & CO.,
TENDERERS TO THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF IRON AND STEEL.

ENGINEERS, Contractors and others should write to us for RELIABLE QUALITY

FOR BUILDINGS.

Rolled Steel Beams, Angles, Tees and Galvanised, Corrugated and Plain Iron Sheets.

FOR WATER WORKS.

Cast Iron Pipes, Tees and Bends.

FOR RAILWAYS, FOUNDRIES AND OTHERS.

Pig Iron, Tool Steel, Spring Steel and Keg Steel Genuine Lowmoor, and Swedish Iron.

We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" ÆB and 'Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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BOMBAY.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PIANOS TUNED at Popular Prices by competent European Tuners. Pianos renovated to a condition as good as new. First class workmanship guaranteed. Pianos inspected and estimate of cost of Repairs submitted free of charge.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c., Re. 1 per Bottle, Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DELHI DURBAR ALBUM are now READY FOR SALE, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, Each Album contains 100 best selected Photos of most interesting subjects. Inspection respectfully invited at SOBHAG MAHEL, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE.—A large Stock of POLO STICKS of best Canes with Bamboo Heads, &c.; also CYCLE STICKS and POLO BALLS. Apply to MANECKJI PESTONJI, No. 31, Medows Street.

SITUATION WANTED.—A 1st CLASS ENGINEER, thorough Mechanic, with 22 years' experience in Ice, Press, Ginning, Flour and Cotton Mills, seeks engagement. Have operated Ether and Ammonia Ice Machines. Thoroughly familiar with Mill Corliss Engines and expert in the Ammonia Absorption Machine. Address Box No. "662 J.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette".

TRANSLATED FRENCH NOVELS (Some Illustrated). Catalogue free on receipt of 2½d. (Letter Postage).—A. DE SAILLE, 27, Passage de l'Opera, Paris.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

"SANTALINE."—A reliable preparation of Indian Herbs and Pure Oil of Sandalwood. Magic Gonorrhea Cure, after the failure of Copaiba Cubebs or Matico, and other such preparations, Rs. 2 only.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., 33 years' reputation, 31 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

INCANDESCENT BURNERS, durable Mantles, Glass and Mica Chimneys and Globes. Best articles at cheap rates.—C. S. POCHKEE & SON, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—Every kind of household requisites. Suitable to every one. Only the best quality of goods.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

CURETINE COMPOUND (Lawson's) cures where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails. One Bottle Annas 12. Apply HOMI BROS., Opticians, New Building, No. 2, 1st Floor, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

HIGHEST and UNRIVALLED successes at all examinations is the result of the efficient Coaching at the COMMERCIAL TRAINING INSTITUTION—10, Church Gate, Street.

WATSON'S HOTEL ANNEXE.—MONSOON RATES. Few ROOMS available only. 1st June to 30th September, 1903. Please apply to MANAGER.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of HAM and BACON just arrived.—C. COLONNELLO, SON & Co., 105, Meadow Street.

WARMS the Heart, brightens the thought, stimulates the system, aids digestion, and makes one feel as h takes SQUIBB'S BRAN UP CORDIAL that life is worth living. Rs. 2-4—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

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Reserve Fund .... „ 15,00,000
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Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
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Acting Agent.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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Lahore,
Amritsar,
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Steamer Point,
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Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
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BOMBAY.

FUTURE FROM HANDWRITING!

YOUR character, marriage partner described, business, love, health, changes and chief events accurately told. Send a specimen of your writing, signed with usual signature, and enclose twenty half-anna postage stamps and a stamped addressed envelope to

"GRAPHOLOGISTS,
Mandvi Post, Bombay."

NOTE.—Don't send it if you dislike plain speaking.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GLASSWARE, LEATHER GOODS, MUSICAL BOXES, PLATEDWARE, CLOCKS, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Floral Fountain, by order of the concerned, the following fancy goods consisting of platedware, leather goods, musical boxes, lamps, watches, velvet brackets, clocks, terra-cotta and bronze figures, Majolica vases and centre pieces, &c.
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 NEW FULL-SIZE BILLIARD TABLES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Green Street Fort, opposite the Bombay Bank, in B. I. S. N. Co's old building, first floor.—
2 brand new first rate full-size 1½ inches slate billiard tables, (specially made to order with all the latest improvements) with balls, cues, cue stand, marking board, &c., complete.
The above tables are on view.

On SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Highfield" Ridge, Malabar Hill, near the Police Chowkey, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, sweet-toned square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, rubber-tyred bicycle wheel victoria, light rubber tyred victoria, bay Arab horse, 6 years old, going in harness, harness windproof lamp, rich table ornaments, Brussels carpets etc., the property of F. S. PUNNETT Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction opposite the Mahaluxmee Railway Station, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, walnut cottage iron frame piano by Rose and Co, Fortress No. 5, cooking stove nearly new, brass telescope floor lamps, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, collection of choice palms, roses etc, in tubs and pots, etc., the property of E. KNOTT, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th June, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will sell by Public Auction on the premises the whole of the building materials of houses Nos. 126 134, Lohar Chawl Street, 25-29, Patakwadi Lane, Lohar Chawl Street, 20-22-24, 3-36, 38-42, Patakwadi Lane.
The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of coloured and grey piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria in very good order.
1 handsome glass fronted brougham.
1 handsome strong-built palanquin office shigram.
1 powerful chestnut Arab, about 14-2, 5 years old, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
1 brown waler gelding, 15 hands, 6 years, broken to saddle and harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th June, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF IRON SAFES, FURNITURE, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and in re Gangjee Tricumji and others, adjudged insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th inst. at 2 p.m. at their Sale Rooms, No. 4 Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of gold and silver particles, G. S. Catasia, 1 pair of G. S. kerdas, copper degdi, brass lamps, iron safes, round table, cupboards, copying press, mirror, clock, mattresses, pillows empty mehta box, caps, old clothes, oil drum, glass, lots, tumblers, toys, &c.
Also in re Succaram Khundujee and others, insolvents, consisting of iron safes small, cupboard, mattresses, pillows brass deevi, empty mehta boxes, &c.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF THE BUNGALOW AND OUT-HOUSES AT MARINE LINES.

Under instructions from the Commanding Royal Engineer, Bombay District, M. W., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 12th June, 1903, at 4 p.m., all the materials of buildings, for removal of the said bungalow and out-houses of the old Admiral's House in the Marine Lines
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th June, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 BALES DAMAGED COTTON FLY.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, on account of the concerned,—
150 bales damaged cotton fly.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th June, 1903.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.
SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
59 Bridge St., Glasgow.
PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following, on remitting £1-5-0 to above address :
1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions.
1 " " Drawing Cards with "Instructions" and "Statements."
1 Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers.
1 " "Verbal Notes and Sketches."
Part of the above money will be allowed to those, who on going home, join our classes previous to going up for Examination.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.
MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.
(2ND EDITION.)
Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted) ; together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals ; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.
Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.
PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-2.
THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 8.

SECURITIES—			
2¾ per cent. Consols	£91 3/8	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£98 1/4	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 7/8	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	24 3/8	=	do
2 months hence	24 1/8	=	— 1-16
Spot in New York	53	=	unchanged
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·17	=	— 1-2
Berlin "	20·44 1/4	=	— 1/2
New York Demand	4·87 3-4	=	— 1-4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 pr ct	=	do
6 " "	3 pr ct	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/4 pr ct	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to-day loans	2 pr ct	=	— 1-4
7 day market loans	2 1/2 pr ct	=	unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England £100,000.
Extra Councils Bills allotments on Bombay Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 4d.
Metals :—Copper Braziers £69'10.
Yellow metal 6s. 1-4d.
Tin Plates 12s. 3d.
Bar iron Belgian £5-2-6.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11
Basic Steel Bars £5 4s.
Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 10 1-4d.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 35 3-4 June-July. Sellers.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 35 1-4 June-July Sellers.
Rapeseed.—Brown 33 1-4 June-July Business done. Tone firmer.
Arrivals—Steamers Schmarzenfels, D Balduino.

In Liverpool—
Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total Sales 7,000. Spot 6 50 plus 6. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 14,000 and Arrivals closed quiet.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·22	6·18	6·02	5·57
+ 7	+ 7	+ 5	+ 3
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5·24	5·13	5·10	5·09
..	— 1	— 1	— 1
Feb.-Mar			
5·09			
— 1			

In New York:—

Receipts at the Port	3,000 bales.	
Do. last year	4,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain	1,000	,,
Do. do. Continent	4,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	11·90 + 40	
Futures, month of July	11·81 + 58	
Do. do. December	9·52 + 12	

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 1/16 + 1-4
Futures, month of Sept	10·59 + 23
Do. do. December	9·42 + 16
Tone at close	firm.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 8th June, 1903 :—

Cotton	10,033	bales.
Wheat	55,357	cwts.
Linseed	31,985	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	24,625	,,
Gingellyseed	1,582	,,
Poppyseed	6,383	,,
Groundnuts	296	,,
Castorseed	9,347	,,
Rice	2,928	,,
Myrabollams	1,160	,,
Cottonseed	17,837	,,

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 9.

EXCHANGE—Tone very firm.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 3-16d.
Do	6	do	do	1s 4 5-16d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170
Marks	3	do	do	138
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	123 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do	171
Japan	30	do	do	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash 99
1st Settlement 99
Money Market—Tone easy.
BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 21st May	3 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 4th June	7	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 16th May	6	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 21st April	7	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	7	2	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	9	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	14	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	6	2	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready		6	8
Castorseed.—Tone,			
Ready		21	0

WHEAT.—Tone declining.
Soft Red Ahmedabad ... Rs. 28 0
Club No. 1 ... ,, 28 4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone ... strong.
Estimated sales ... 8,000
Imports ... 1,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6.34	6·35	6·13	5·67	
+ 12	+ 12	+ 11	+ 10	
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5·31	5·23	5·20	5·20	5·20
+ 10	+ 10	+ 10	+ 11	+ 11

COTTON.—The local Market has not been affected by the rise in the Home markets and the business passing for Export is small at current rates. Mills are buying rather more freely. New Crop Sattar is quoted Rs. 228 for Broach and Rs. 177 for Bengals.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	180	168	161	25th June.
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)	188	178	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M. G,)	187	177	...	do
Belati M. G	200	188	...	do
Khandesh M. G.	...	181	173	do
Akola M. G. Khamgaum do Karanja do	...	201	189	do
DamangaumPoolgaum M.G.	208	198	...	do
Nagpur M. G.	208	198	..	do
Broach do	251	241	...	do
Bhownugger do	224	216	209	do
Do H. G.	220	212	202	do
S.-O. Dharwar	...	...	229	do
Westerns	...	...	211	do

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS
LONDON, JUNE 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	91 3-
3 per cent. Rentes	98 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 7-8
Bar Silver	24 3-8

The sum of about £ 00,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE Chancery Court held that an annuity of £200 to Lieutenant Hook, R. N., from the late Colonel McCalmont was established by a letter written by the colonel to the lieutenant, his cousin, then in the service of the P. and O. Company, advising him to change into the Royal Navy, and stating that upon doing so the annuity would be granted.

HARRY FRANCIS, the Osborne postman, who has regularly done his rounds on the late Queen's estate and in the neighbouring village of Whippingham, I.W., retires by the operation of the age regulations. He has walked over 200,000 miles during a service extending over thirty-three years, and was well known to the late Queen and other members of the Royal Family.

To Cure Horse Ailments.
Eminent Veterinary Surgeons (see Book on Bottle) strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a speedy and absolutely Certain Cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.
Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."
Sold by all Chemists & Stores.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PRITCHARD—May 30, at Mount Abu, the wife of Major C H Pritchard, I A, Political Agent, Deoli, of a daughter.
SCOTT—May 31, at Glen View, Mount Abu, the wife of C R Scott, Esq, D T S, R-M R of a son,

MARRIAGE.

GLANCY—MILLS—June 2, at Lahore, Cathedral, by the Revd J H Spence Gray, Reginald J R Glancy, Indian Civil Service, to Helen Adelaide, daughter of the late Edward Mills, Esq, Morden, Surrey.

DEATH.

HOWARD—May 30, at Lucknow, in the train, Ellen, the wife of W C Howard, Assistant Commissioner, Salt Revenue, retired, aged 67 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 22m. Sun sets 6h 36m. High water, 0-8m., 11-49. Low water, 5-6m. 5-54a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-20 p.m,

DEPARTURE.—H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur has left Bombay for his capital with his followers.

A MILL ACCIDENT.—Rama Ladco, aged sixty, residing at Tardeo, and employed in the Sunderdas Mill, while at work on Monday morning in the dyeing department of the mill, had his left arm accidentally caught in the shafting and crushed. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured arm was amputated.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Daressalem, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, per s. s. Somali, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 12th instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ASSAULTING HIS NEIGHBOUR.—Before Mr. A. W. Lester, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Acting Superintendent Flanagan charged Salvadore De Souza, a native Christian, with causing hurt to one Domingo Fernandez, a resident of Mahim. The evidence showed that on the 2nd instant the complainant had a quarrel with the accused's wife during the absence of her husband. When the accused returned in the evening he was informed by his wife of what had happened. He abused the complainant, and during the altercation, it was alleged, the accused took out a penknife and struck the complainant with it on his back causing a small wound. The accused was fined Rs. 35.

FALL INTO A MINERAL WATER CASE.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Succaram Appa, a Hindu, aged about thirty years. The deceased was a hamal in the employ of Messrs. Beynon and Co., and lived at Crunam Kila Road. On Sunday last he was on night duty at the Company's establishment in the Fort. Early next morning he awoke, and was walking along the corridor of the shop when he fell on a case of mineral waters. Several bottles in the case burst, and he was seriously injured in the abdomen by pieces of glass striking him. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died in the evening. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

CHEATING BY ENCHANTMENT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Keeffe charged Gopal Ramchandra with cheating in respect of Rs. 45 belonging to Ramchandra Jutra, a karkun at Mr. Tata's works at Apollo Bunder, residing at Thakurdwar. The evidence showed that on the 5th instant the accused told the complainant that he knew a magician who could suspend animation. He took the complainant to the Kennedy Sea Face, where they met the magician, who chanted some muntra on the accused upon which the latter fell down unconscious. The complainant got frightened and gave Rs. 5 to the magician to restore the accused to consciousness. The next day the complainant was threatened under similar circumstances and gave Rs. 40 to the accused to be paid to the magician. He then made a complaint to the police on Sunday who arrested the accused. The accused had one previous conviction against him, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

BIRTHDAY OF THE PROPHET.

THE Mahomedans of Bombay celebrated the birthday of their Prophet Mahomed yesterday. They closed all their shops and schools and other institutions and observed the day as a public holiday.

Under the auspices of the Mahomedan Club, a meeting of the representative Mahomedans of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Anjuman-i-Islam School, Hornby Road, to celebrate the birthday of their Prophet Mahomed. On the motion of Mr. Mahomed Jaffir Mukhi, Mr. Mirza Mahomed Khar, the President of the Club, was voted to the chair. The chairman having explained the object of the meeting, Mr. Mahomed Shibeli, an Arab merchant, addressed the meeting at some length. He gave a short sketch of the life of the Prophet, and described the way in which the teachings and precepts of the Prophet were dessemninated in Europe and Asia. The chairman then delivered an address, in the course of which he dwelt on the benefits of education. He said the Prophet was a staunch advocate of learning, and if the Mahomedans of India encouraged education amongst their co-religionists they would only be acting in accordance with the precepts of the Prophet. The speaker regretted that though they had a High School of their own in Bombay they had not still been able to found a college such as was conducted at Aligarh. He hoped it would not be long before they had such an institution in this city. A vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

THE EXPOSITION OF THE PROPHET'S HAIR.

Yesterday being the birthday of the Prophet Mahomed the ceremony of carrying the hair of his beard in solemn procession and of exposing it to the public took place in the afternoon at Mahim in the presence of a large number of devout Mahomedans. The afternoon-prayers having been performed the silver casket containing the relic wrapped in a silk handkerchief was opened by the Mutawalli of the Waji Wadi Mosque, and was placed in a palanquin which was decorated with drapery. A large procession was then formed, and the palanquin was carried along the Mahim Customs Road to the Durgah. Prayers and ceremonies were again performed there, and the procession taking a turn round Lady Jamsetjee Road returned to the Waji Wadi Mosque where the sacred hair was exposed to the public. The Mahomedans made offerings of sweetmeats, cocoanuts, pieces of silk, etc., and made obeisence to the Prophet's hair. This concluded the ceremony.

ALUMINIUM AIRSHIP.

THIRTY PASSENGERS TO BE CARRIED.

OUT in San Francisco a monster aluminium airship 228 feet long is being built. It is called the Stanley airship, and is named after its inventor. A great advantage claimed for the ship is the fact of its being built of aluminium. It will be cylindrical in shape and pointed at both ends. The body, or cylindrical portion, will be 116 feet in length and 56 feet from base to apex making a total length between the points of the cones of 232 feet. It is divided longitudinally into two parts by a partition running the full length of the ship 12 feet above the keel. The lower part is to contain the motive power, machinery, passengers, freight, mails, and whatever is to be carried. The upper part is to be divided into six compartments, which are to contain hydrogen gas to elevate the ship. Each compartment will contain an inner skin of silk, which will simplify the manner of filling these compartments and make the ship doubly secure against the leakage of gas.

The lifting capacity of the gas is 21,000 pounds The weight of the ship including machinery, with be 13,000 pounds. The ship will carry at least thirty passengers, together with their baggage, provisions, etc.

ALLEGED WAGERING TRANSACTIONS IN AMERICAN COTTON.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, presiding at the High Court, yesterday, delivered judgment in the suit filed by Sir E. A. D. Sassoon and others, against Motiram Jadowjee and others, and in another suit filed by the same plaintiffs against Tokersey Jadowjee and others, in which the plaintiffs claimed a decree from the defendants for Rs. 25,868 and Rs. 7,600, respectively. Mr. Kemp, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs' case was that the first defendants by their three several letters, which were signed by Motiram Jadowjee, and addressed to the plaintiffs at Liverpool, but handed to the plaintiffs in Bombay confirmed the defendants' instructions to the plaintiffs' Bombay firm to purchase on the defendants' account in all 2,400 bales American cotton for the several deliveries in July, August, and September, 1901. The plaintiffs duly executed the instructions and purchased the bales on the defendants' account. On the 13th May, 1901, both the defendants at Bombay deposited with the plaintiffs by way of equitable mortgage an indenture, dated the 15th June, 1870, being the title deed of an immovable property belonging to the defendants. On the 24th July 1901, the market price of American cotton had declined below the prices at which the plaintiffs had executed the defendants' orders to purchase on the defendants' account to such an extent as to show a deficiency in price of about Rs. 21,000, and the plaintiffs by their letter of the 24th July requested the defendants to deposit with them the sum of of Rs. 15,000 against the defendants' transaction through them. The defendants paid Rs. 5,000 to the plaintiffs on the 26th idem. On the 8th August the market price of American cotton had further declined below the prices at which the plaintiffs had executed the defendants' orders to such an extent as to show a deficiency in price of about Rs 34,000 or Rs. 29,000 in excess of Rs. 5,000 so paid to the plaintiffs and the latter accordingly called on the defendants to deposit with them a further sum of Rs. 10,000 giving instructions at the same time that unless that sum was forthwith deposited with them they would have the 2,400 bales of cotton sold. The defendants failed to pay to the plaintiffs any further sum of money and the plaintiffs in pursuance of the authority given to them by the defendants sold off the bales at the market rate informing the defendants of the same. The sale resulted in a loss of £2,056, and the plaintiffs drew on the defendants for the sum of Rs. 31,032 the draft for which was duly presented to the defendants for payment, but had not been paid. There was now due and owing to the plaintiffs from the defendants, after crediting the latter with Rs. 5,000, the sum of Rs. 25,868 which had not yet been paid.

The plaintiffs had filed another suit in respect of liabilities arising out of similar transactions with the firm of Tokersey Jadowjee, and in which they prayed for similar relief against the members of that firm in respect of Rs. 7,600.

The defendants said that the transactions were not personal transactions of the first defendant but were of the firm of Motiram Jadowjee, in which both defendants were jointly interested. At the time they deposited the title deeds the plaintiffs obtained a letter from them authorising them to sell the house and pay themselves any losses that might accrue due in respect of the defendants' transactions. The security was considered more than ample, and the plaintiffs distinctly and definitely agreed that they would require no deposit in future by way of margin in respect of the defendants transaction through them. The defendants denied that their transaction showed a deficiency of Rs. 34,000, anything approaching that sum. The sale was improper and unauthorised. Without prejudice to their contentions, the defendants said that the transactions were gambling and wagering transactions, and the plaintiffs were not entitled to maintain that suit in respect thereof. The cotton alleged to be bought was never intended to be taken delivery of, and the whole object of the transactions was to gamble in differences dependent on the rise or fall of the Liverpool cotton market, and that fact was well-known to the plaintiffs. The defendants under the circumstances prayed that the suit might be dismissed with costs.

A similar written statement was submitted by Tokersey Jadowjee and others.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee, in delivering his judgment, said the plaintiffs' claim was for monies due and for enforcement of equitable mortgage. The defence was that these were wagering contracts under the Contract Act and Bombay, Act of 1865. His lordship referred to authorities which related to wagering contracts and the series of decisions which were referred to at the Bar, in cases in which it was not the intention of either of the parties to deliver or to take delivery. Having summarised the effect of the decisions, his lordship said, these cases established that the court was found to look to all the surrounding circumstances. Now what did the contract itself show? After reading the contract, his lordship said, there was no express provision in the contracts for taking delivery, and the commission was on sale amount, and nothing was charged on the purchase. As a result of a careful examination of the documents, his lordship had come to the conclusion that it was merely an arrangement for the payment of differences. It was proved that the parties were dealing not in actual commodities, but in differences. His lordship read material portions of the evidence, and said there were five parties concerned in the contract. These were the defendants' two firms, the plaintiffs' firms in Bombay and in London, and another firm in London. Of the defendants' firm, Motiram Jadowjee, who was examined, swore that he had never taken delivery, but had only dealt in differences. In 1900, he had, he said, dealt in 7,000 to 8,000 bales but no actual delivery was taken. His lordship had no hesitation in accepting the defendant's allegation that, on his side, it was a gambling transaction. His lordship said he must next look to the position and conduct of the plaintiff in Bombay. In 1900, they dealt in 83,000 bales, and in 1901 in 32,000 bales ; and so far as the plaintiffs in Bombay were concerned, it must be taken that no actual delivery was intended in the present cases. So far as the plaintiffs' firms in England were concerned, the evidence before the commission showed that the delivery of not a single bale was taken. On a consideration of the documents and the conduct of the plaintiffs both in Bombay and in England, the court had come to the conclusion that the plaintiffs and defendants in the case did not intend to take or give delivery. On an examination of the terms of the contracts, his lordship had come to the conclusion that they were wagering contracts, which had no force at law. His lordship next dealt with the question of the plaintiffs' claim for enforcement of the equitable mortgage and held that the plaintiffs were not entitled to enforce the mortgage. His Lordship further held that the defendants were entitled to the return of the title deeds. The plaintiffs' suit was dismissed with costs, including the costs of the Commission. The defendants counter claim was allowed.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m, yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	3	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	3	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	5	8	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	3	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	4	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	1	6
G Mahim and Worli	12	11	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	12
Total	37	35	113
Total plague deaths to date	261,822	213,710	
Same date last year	8	12	71

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 737 as against 690 during the previous week. Of the total number 229 died of plague, which showed an increase of 43 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 627 which included 101 deaths from plague.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

Tuesday.—The southerly winds which prevailed over the bay area yesterday brought up good rain to Burma, Assam, and part of Bengal, Cherrapoonjee this morning reporting a fall of over 7 inches, Moulmein over 5, Rangoon over three and Tavoy, Dibrugarh and Gauhati over two ; and as there is no sign of a change of the wind these showery conditions in north-east India are likely to continue. Hot weather conditions prevail over Central and Upper India with the mean temperatures from five to ten degrees above the normal. There have been a few light showers on the hills but generally the weather over this area has been fine. Thunderstorms have given showers to West Ceylon and Malabar and dust storms have occasioned rain at some places in the Deccan, the heaviest fall reported having been two inches at Ahmednagar. The sea is rough at Colombo and Cochin and rising at Mangalore but there is no monsoon at present along the West Coast.

THE WEATHER IN COLOMBO.

THE seasons seem hopelessly out of joint. Last night the land-wind blew for a short time. To-day it has been showery from the morning, and there has been an occasional downpour, with strong wind and distant thunder ; and the endless query is on everybody's lips : Is this the burst of the Big Monsoon? The meteorologists smile at the lay confusion, and proudly point to the weather chart, which shows a steady, sustained wind from the South-west for the last fortnight. The big burst took place quite two weeks ago, say they. The sceptical lay-mind refers to the stifling heat—and has there ever been a minimum temperature of 80 and 81 after the big burst. That has been the temperature of late, and nights have been—well, uncomfortable. The record to yesterday for the last twelve days is :—78, 78·2, 78·8, 80·5, 80·5, 81·2, 77·8, 81·3, 81, 70, 75. Minimum temperature of 80 and 81 have not been unknown, but not with such persistency as this year, perhaps ; but the mercury in the early seventies has been very much more frequent. To add to this—if the minimum temperature can be looked upon as a test in any way—the native fishers' calculations go to prove that to-day is the big burst! They calculate the monsoons as everything else, by church feasts. During the week after Ascension Day comes, they say, the little monsoon. During the next week the heat increases, and at the end of that week comes the big burst. What, therefore, was looked upon as the big burst has been, according to the native fishers, no more than the little burst, and to-day, the fourteenth day after Ascension Day, is—due at any rate—the big burst. The attendant circumstances of that burst are present, except very heavy downpours—last year, June 19th had a downpour of over 6 inches of rain.

The sea bears every indication of monsoon weather. Waves are dashing continuously over the breakwater and on Galle Face the long breakers rush thundering on the beach. The wind across Galle Face to-day was particularly strong, and, looking from one end of the promenade, it presented a curiously misty appearance, clouds of driven spray flying across it.—"Times of Ceylon" (June 4).

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE steamer Bodlewell, 2,209 tons, Captain W.-E. Baines, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Delagoa Bay, experienced fresh S. E. trades to the equator. Thence to 3° N. Doldrum heavy rain then to about 8° N. strong W. S. W. wind and sea attended with heavy squalls of rain. From 8° N. to Bombay wired was N.-W. to N. fine weather and smooth Sea. The B. I. S. N. Co." steamer Henzada, Captain F. G Cunningham which arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, experienced from the later port to Dwarka fresh S.-W. wind and high swell, Dwarka to Bombay moderate S.-W. wind and swell. Weather was fine and cloudy.

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 9TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·536	S	5	108·5	81·4	46	...	0·00	— 0·00
Jask	29·510	ESE	8	91·3	80·7	80	...	0·00	— 0·11
Muscat	29·558	ES	3	97·3	77·2	86	...	0·00	— 0·06
Aden	29·744	NE	12	95·3	83·8	73	...	0·00	— 0·00
Lahore	29·484	Calm	3	112·4	77·9	33	...	0·00	— 0·19
Sirsa	29·592	?	7	112·8	81·6	72	...	0·05	— 0·18
Delhi	29·482	Calm	1	109·7	88·2	47	...	0·12	— 0·20
Agra	29·479	SW	[illegible]	110·0	92·4	32	...	0·00	— 0·22
Cawnpore	29·485	E	[illegible]	111·5	90·5	53	...	0·29	— 0·26
Allahabad	29·485	E	4	112·1	89·2	58	..	0·00	— 0·50
Jhansi	29·504	NW	3	113·4	97·2	46	..	0·02	— 0·39
Jacobabad	29·492	Calm	1	118·0	86·[illegible]	55	...	0·13	+ 0·13
Karachi	29·618	WSW	11	95·4	81·3	73	...	0·00	— 0·00
Jeypore	29·532	W	4	113·7	89·6	2[illegible]	...	0·06	— 0·16
Ajmere	29·561	W	11	111·4	9[illegible]·5	35	...	0·00	— 0·12
Deesa	29·625	SSW	9	113·1	82·6	65	...	0·00	— 0·06
Ahmedabad	29·6[illegible]9	WSW	4	111·8	83·6	63	..	0·00	— 0·23
Bhuj	29·623	W	16	105·3	78·9	[illegible]1	...	0·00	— 0·18
Jamnagar	29·638	WSW	21	98·1	77·2	68	...	0·00	— 0·08
Dwarka	29·653	WSW	16	89·4	81·8	81	...	0·00	...
Rajkot	29·6[illegible]9	W	1[illegible]	108·9	78·1	70	...	0·00	— 0·37
Bhavnagar	29·679	SW	9	110·7	80·0	64	...	0·00	— 0·58
Veraval	29·678	W	13	88·1	82·2	76	...	0·00	— 0·05
Neemuch	29·[illegible]91	WSW	10	112·0	85·7	51	...	0·05	— 0·35
Indore	29·615	NW	11	109·3	83·1	70	0·01	0·66	— 0·37
Saugor	29·528	W	5	108·5	89·1	21	...	0·00	— 0·51
Jubbulpore	29·532	SSW	[illegible]	109·5	85·1	31	...	0·00	— 0·64
Hoshangabad	29·576	SW	4	110·5	89·2	[illegible]4	..	0·00	— 0·93
Khandwa	29·612	WNW	10	114·3	87·1	48	...	0·00	— 0·91
Raipur	29·551	SW	10	[illegible]	93·4	42	...	0·26	— 0·07
Nagpur	29·573	SW	6	112·2	86·5	39	...	0·19	— 0·95
Amraoti	29·5[illegible]1	WNW	11	113·5	85·5	65	..	0·35	— 1·01
Akola	29·625	WNW	1[illegible]	116·4	85·5	50	0·02	0·02	— 0·90
Surat	29·684	SW	11	[illegible]5·2	83·6	76	..	0·00	— 0·76
Malegaon	29·642	WSW	15	107·4	79·3	48	..	0·00	— 1·21
Bombay	29·706	NE	8	90·5	83·9	72	...	0·00	— 3·3[illegible]
Poona	29·706	W	18	97·0	72·4	83	0·20	0·80	— 0·57
Ahmednagar	29·681	NW	11	103·9	68·4	78	1·91	2·58	+ 0·67
Aurangabad	29·650	W	15	107·1	74·2	45	0·14	0·14	...
Sholapur	29·699	SW	15	104·7	79·[illegible]	69	0·06	0·15	— 1·48
Ratnagiri	29·719	ESE	10	93·3	80·8	62	...	0·01	— 7·13
Bijapur	29·705	WSW	11	93·4	71·8	37	..	1·90	+ 0·81
Belgaum	29·712	SSW	13	84·3	69·7	82	...	1·34	— 1·02
Marmugoa	29·714	SW	4	90·0	81·9	87	0·01	0·08	— 4·45
Karwar	29·728	Calm	3	90·8	81·9	79	..	0·07	— 9·59
Mangalore	29·756	Calm	1	89·4	80·9	71	...	0·19	— 9·01
Calicut	29·742	SE	5	90·7	78·2	82	0·04	0·26	— 9·69
Cochin	29·746	ESE	..	90·8	77·6	84	0·02	4·04	— 4·24
Bangalore	29·746	SW	7	85·3	72·3	84	...	2·04	+ 0·56
Secunderabad	29·915	W	8	93·6	77·4	62	0·04	0·16	— 1·21
Masulipatam	29·6[illegible]5	SE	6	94·6	81·1	85	...	0·00	— 1·29
Bellary	29·688	SW	3	89·5	76·3	59	..	1·55	+ 0·83
Cuddapah	29·668	W	[illegible]	104·2	86·0	51	..	0·21	— 0·77
Madras	29·673	S	5	95·5	81·5	74	...	0·00	— 0·67
Coimbatore	29·710	SW	3	91·4	75·6	68	...	0·63	+ 0·20
Trichinopoly	29·715	SW	4	97·6	80·3	65	...	0·00	— 0·59
Negapatam	29·694	SW	4	92·2	83·0	73	...	0·00	— 0·35
Colombo	29·[illegible]02	SW	8	82·0	79·0	87	0·12	1·68	— 1·78

In column "Wind Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy

Bombay Local Rainfalls :—J J H=0·00 (0·00) ; G T H=0·00 (0·00) ; St G H=0·00 (0·00); C P=0·00 (0·00).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk to rapid fall in the Punjab, the United Provinces, the Indus Valley Rajputana and at Bhuj, Jamnagar and Secunderabad and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to strong in Cutch and at Poona, Aurangabad and Sholapur.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperature are in excess of normal over the whole country The maximum varied from 118 deg. at Jacobabad to 82 deg. at Colombo, and the minimum from 97 deg. at Jhansi to 68 deg. at Ahmednagar.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy almost everywhere to the south of Latitude 22°. Humidity changes show a considerable increase over the Deccan and in Berar.

Rain.—About two inches fell at Ahmednagar, about three-quarters of an inch at Poona, and light showers at Indore, Akola, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Marmagoa, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad and Colombo.

Weather.—A small area of low pressure lies on and off the South Malabar Coast, where weather is slightly unsettled. Cochin reports a rough sea and at Mangalore it is rising.

E. A. KENYON,
Meterological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—8TH JUNE.

10 p.m.	85·4

TUESDAY—9TH JUNE.

8 a.m.	84·4
10 a.m.	85·6
2 p.m.	[illegible]
4 p.m.	8[illegible]·7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line steamer Hardwick Hall, 2,675 tons, Captain W H Webb, will sail to-day, for Karachi, with the same bottom Cargo.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Mazagon, 3,279 tons, Capt W H S Hall, will sail to-day, for China and Japan, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bodlewell, 2,209 tons, Captain W E Baines, arrived in harbour on Monday, from Delagoa Bay, 22nd May, in ballast, and 9 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henzada, 1,310 tons, Captain F G Cunningham, arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs D'Souza and infant, Miss Corke, Mr H P Desai, Mr Advani, Mr Larvani, and 14 deck.

THE Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall, 2,238 tons, Captain R N Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool, 12th May, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Calvert, Misses Calvert, 2 natives and 2 deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Naiad	Capt P. H J Stewart	R Navy
R I M S Clive	Lieut C Gardner	R I Marine
R I M S Canning	Comdr Kendall	R I M
R I M S Dalhousie	E J C Hordern	R I M
H M S Magdala		Turret-ship
H M S Abyssinia		Turret-ship
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	R I M
Tenasserim		Receiving Hulk
Torpedo Boat No. 100	...	...
Do No 102	...	...
Do No 103	...	...

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Perseus	Comdr E R Pears	R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 9.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Carthage	2893				E Tajbhoy
Rance	3614	Corran			T M & Co
Landaura	2157	Butler			M M & Co
Simla	1039	Souter			E Tajbhoy
Deutechland bq.	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Parramatta	2861	Roberts			P & O Co
Eden (ship)	441	Dahl			The Captain
Ellora	1491	Forbes			M M & Co
Colaba	1108	Graham			M M & Co
Chindwara	1501	MacLean			M M & Co
Kt of St George	2966	Hicks			T M & Co
Kapurthala	721	Trouson			M M & Co
Onda	241	Lowe	Calcutta		M M & Co
Oswell	2446	Frame			W & A G & Co
Imaum	2703	Penbertby			K N & Co
Kenley	2431	Parker			Bombay Co
Wennington Hall	1913	Diver			Cary Bros
Culna	1404	Kirkham			M M & Co
Nubia	2319	Knox			W & A G & Co
Longships	2813				W & A G & Co
Upada	3302	Fausset			M M & Co
Nairung	2802	Craig			T M & Co
Agapanthus	2868	Purdon			F M & Co
Oolobaria	3420	Kendall			M M & Co
Byculla	1095	MacGregor			M M & Co
Kilwa	993	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Urlana	3383	Allen			M M & Co
Virawa	3333	Hutcheson			M M & Co
Queen Eleanour	2270	Break			W & A G & Co
Itria	3302	Tice			M M & Co
Bhundara	2215	Forbes			M M & Co
Kistna	521	Neilsen	Calcutta		M M & Co
Baron Cander	2063	Durkee			W & A Graham & Co
Vauxhall Bridge	2178	Reider			W & A Graham & Co
Langbank	2266	Rout			W & A Graham & Co
Haidari	1563	Hall			B & P S N Co
Okhla	3135	Garland	Cal	11-6	M M & Co
Worsley Hall	2238	Jones			K N & Co
Bodlewell	2209	Baines			M M & Co
Umballa	3426	Hugill			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Spithead	2993	Stewart	Genoa	15-6	W&A G&Co
B	Grandley Hall	2585	Hann	Hull	13-6	J M & Co
C	Bergedorf	3305	Seagert	Hamburg	13-6	Volkart Bros
F	Hardwick Hall	2675	Webb	Karachi	10-6	K N & Co
G	Naseri	912	Mylerist			B & P S N Co
H	Somali	1623	Birch	Zanzibar	10-6	A Strandes
K	Kinshin Maru	2389	Payne	Japan	11-6	N Y Kaisha
M	Manchuria	3959	Prable	Havre		Ralli Brothers
N	Santa Fe	1604	Teseel	Dieppe	18-6	J Mackintosh&Co
O	Craigearn	1918	Crichton	Karachi	10-6	F Muir & Co
P	Madagascar	1683	James	Havre	20-6	K Nixon & Co.

Alongside Santa Fe.

Mozaffari	2251	Molony	Red Sea Ports	11-6	B&PSNCo

30 Tons Crane.

King Arthur	1047	Bennett	repairing	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Henzada s	Cunningham	Persian Gulf
	Worsley Hall s	Jones	Liverpool, May 12

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
9	Secunder s	Brebner	Mauritius
	Kangra s	Watson	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday :—
Steamer Mazagon, Hall, for China, &c.
,, Hardwick Hall, Webb, for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Bengal, for China.
,, Bodlewell, for Marseilles, &c.
,, Wennington Hall, for Hamburg, London, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The British India S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left Marseilles outwards on the evening of 6th.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of 8th.

The Clan Steamer Line Clan Fraser arrived at London evening of 7th.

The Clan Menzies left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of 6th.

The Clan Macfarlane arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta on the evening of 6th.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru arrived at Hongkong on the 9th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on Monday afternoon, the 8th instant, and is expected here on Sunday afternoon the 14th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—30 bales hemp, H Anandrao and Co ; 610 cwt myrabollams, K Shrikisondas ; 79 bales wool, The Bombay Co.
Kalitia s—2,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Nubia s—2,000 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

India s—17 cwt beeswax, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 9 bales skins, H M Abba ; 2 bales skins, H O H Hassum ; 33 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 24 bales skins, and 1 cask old rubber, Ewart Latham and Co ; 1 bale hides, R M Kooka ; 12 packages woodenware, brassware, &c, F P Bhungara ; 10 bales skins, N E Unwalla ; 61 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bengali s—4,000 cwt rapeseed, Sanday and Co ; 247 cwt myrabollams ; H Anandrao and Co ; 602 cwt rapeseed, N Khairaz and Co ; 523 cwt rapeseed, L Curumchund ; 75 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 90 cwt gum, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes and Co ; 2,000 cwt mowraseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 150 bales hemp, Khimjee Visram and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 220 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co ; 1,316 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwt mowraseed, 2,000 cwt castorseed, 1,000 cwt gingelyseed, Forbes Forbes and Co.
Lynton s—444 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bergedarf s—314 cwt myrabollams, J Harchund ; 385 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 110 bales cotton, and 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Forbes Forbes and Co ; 81 bales cotton fly, W Woolf and Son 11, 00 cwt castorseed, 164 cwt rapeseed, and 1,014 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 7 cwt gum, Hirjee Nirshur ; 165, bales cotton, Forbes Forbes and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Wennington Hall s—897 cwt poppyseed, and 4,807 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers ; 3,623 cwt linseed, 4,002 cwt poppyseed, and 193 cwt ground-nuts, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 3,748 cwt wheat, B Nanjee and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 6,000 cwt rapeseed, Forbes Forbes and Co ; 4 000 cwt wheat, D Nanjee and Co ; 1,013 cwt myrabollams, Waghjee Becher,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—2 pots rosa oil, E A Moochala ; 200 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.
Kalibia s—2 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co,

FOR NEW YORK.

India s—400 cases condiments, New York Export and Import Co.

FOR GENOA.

Spitheads s—2,000cwt castorseed, 1,050 cwt rapeseed, 2,235 cwt linseed, Societa Coloniale Italiana.
R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers,
Kalilia s—150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co.

FOR HULL.

Grantley Hall s—21,000 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers ; 1,000 cwt cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Madagascar s—500 cotton, Prier de Saone and Co ; 8,000 cwt rapeseed, N Khairaj and Co ; 2,000 cwt wheat, N Sunderji and Co ; 1000 cwt myrabollams, Gocuidas Madhowjee.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—2,000 cwt castorseed and 501 cwt linseed, C Purbut ; 2,000 cwt wheat, J A Begbie and Co,

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kinshin Maru s—2 cwt ivory, M Sheriajee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Mazagon s—215 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Currance and Co.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

THE PAN-BRITANNIC ZOLLVEREIN.

THE

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

only ask a FAIR FIELD and NO FAVOR.

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GUARANTEED PURE WOOL.

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BROADCLOTHS,
and in fact
"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."

Also Finest Quality
KNITTED UNDERVESTS AND PANTS,
ALL PURE WOOL.

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SPECIALITIES.

BRACELETS—
CURB
SNAFFLE
FLEXIBLE CHAIN
Plain Gold or Jewelled with Gems, with and without Padlocks.

SCARF PINS—
in neat designs and a collection of fancies impossible to duplicate on account of obscure and abnormal formations of Gems.

NECKLETS—
In the Newest Styles.
FESTOONS
PLAIN
with Pearls or Stones

BROOCHES—
Up-to-date. Many being model specimens of the Goldsmiths craft.
The Largest Selection in the East.

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JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,

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LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.

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OLD PALLONJI'S

ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL,

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Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Mahablshwar, 27th May, 1903.

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1903.

THE SECOND CITY IN INDIA.

Conscious of our own immeasurable superiority over Calcutta it is possible to allow her claims to importance and extend to her that encouragement which is due to those who help themselves. Mr. Morshead, Officiating Collector of Customs, has just issued his report on the Maritime Trade of Bengal, from which we gather that Calcutta has no occasion for depression yet; though, sooner or later, of course, she will cease to be anything but a port for country craft and other small coasting vessels. The new steamers of the present day Calcutta will never know. If they seek to make acquaintance they may proceed as far as James and Mary. After that the local newspapers will tell the story beneath the intensely vulgar headlines they affect so much. But we anticipate. We do not say the debacle is at hand. Nevertheless in the past year trade fell off in bulk and value. Bombay's rose most healthily. The Port Trust reported a record year. But comparisons are odious. Calcutta trade fell. It fell the year before too. And the decrease is set down at 2·68 per cent. Foreign trade was chiefly affected. In comparison with the standard year, the Collector shows a marked fall in value of imports amounting to 13·8 per cent. All articles of import decreased, and the aggregate index price fell in comparison with 1900-01 by 8·2 per cent. and with 1901-02 by 2·6. If, says the Collector, the aggregate volume be taken at the average values ruling in the previous year, it will be found that the past year's trade has fallen by 1·9 per cent.—in imports by 1·4 per cent. and in exports by 2·1 per cent. A writer in one of the Calcutta journals endeavours to make the best of the outlook and finds satisfaction in the reflection that as many as 1,092 vessels entered and cleared in the past year with a tonnage of two and three-quarter millions, and that these figures represent an increase of 27 vessels and of 177,046 tons. Of the total number of vessels 963 flew the British flag. German ships came next, numbering 77. Then there was a considerable advance in the number of vessels entering and clearing in ballast—not a very profitable operation we imagine. But we must let our rival claim all she can, admitting, however, that with the withdrawal of troops from China the demand for transports came practically to a standstill. London freights ruled lower than in the two previous years, and the current year closed with outward freights to India in a depressed condition as did the former one.

Circumstances were against Calcutta's prosperity. Yet she lost none of her taste for luxuries. The demand for jewellery increased by 10·8 per cent. There was no advance from the large demand of the previous year for unset pearls and precious stones, but in set articles, gold ornaments, and the like, considerable business was done. Mr. Morshead thinks the Durbar contributed to this development, and doubtless it did, but we do not suppose that gigantic undertaking accounted for the increase in imports of gambier which caused the value of dyeing materials to rise by 14·2 per cent. Such an allegation would be an incalculable insult to the fair guests at Delhi who may perhaps have had their share of the jewellery, but certainly not of pigments of any kind, gambier least of any. Better results might have been shown under the imports of grain had Australia sent wheat as in the previous year. But then Bengal wanted no wheat from Australia. She had enough and to spare of her own, and that being so she shipped quantities to the southern colonies and so made up figures under exports. A head under which a steady decline is likely to be shown is animals. Imports of horses fell from 4,945 to 4,249, a decrease of 14 per cent., and the value of the horses fell from Rs. 472 to Rs. 452. But one feature of the trade was the number of high-class horses received from the United Kingdom. Thirty-seven were received as against four in the previous year, but as to where they went to and what became of them it will be necessary to refer to the sporting papers. Then Calcutta will dress better than she did, notwithstanding her declining trade. Most people obtain their clothes from England though many go to France and Austria-Hungary. The United Kingdom claimed 73 per cent. of the whole, and France came next, facts which are also ascribed to the unfortunate durbar. Excellent business was done in real coral. Good qualities ruled higher in Italy, and manufacturers to compensate themselves for additional cost of raw materials are believed to have added more tare in the shape of thread for tying the bundles. As the better qualities were so much in demand at Home, the low class coral was shipped out here to fetch what price it could. It is shown that the coral fishing industry in the sea of Kagoshima in Japan is reputed not only to have been very prosperous in the past year but to have a great future before it. But importations of imitation coral are said to be on the increase, and their effect on trade in the legitimate article is difficult to determine. Large quantities are sent from India to Russian Turkistan notwithstanding the heavy Russian duty in Kashgar.

We turn to the chapter in cotton manufactures in the hope of finding healthy trade. But instead we find a decline of 27·4 in quantity and 26·8 in value, the figures being the lowest yet tabulated. Forties show a falling off of nearly a million pounds in weight and of over six lakhs in value—declines of 29·5 and 33·7 per cent., respectively. In dyed yarn reds show an abnormal decrease after the very high figures of the previous year, the decrease in quantity amounting to 48·2 and in value 50·3 per cent. Large stocks remained over for the previous year, a fact which must have spelt ruin for speculative importers. In cotton fabrics whites fell but greys and coloured goods rose. The wide margins between local prices and the high rates ruling at home were found to militate against the acceptance of orders, and in many cases the unprofitable rates offered by shippers were only accepted by manufacturers to avoid the stoppage of looms. In brief, as Mr. Morshead puts it, the hopeful outlook following a good monsoon was in consequence disappointed, and with the close of the year there is no improvement manifest. Calcutta, therefore, apparently attempted to drown her sorrows in the flowing bowl—which all stern moralists will regret. She imported eight per cent. more liquor than usual, paying 12·7 per cent. more for it. The increase was general over all classes. Foreign beer and spirits were not found sufficiently potent, and greater demands were made for the real English brands. It is distressing to ruminate upon the double decline of our great rival. In her commercial distress we could sympathise with her. Over her lapse from the paths of moral rectitude we can only lament.

The Customs and the Sample Post.

Probably no department has to submit to more grumbling than the Customs, and it is a gratifying fact that, in so large a proportion of instances where complaints arise the Customs authorities of this country are able to make out a good case for themselves. But it is extremely unlikely that they will be able to account satisfactorily for the anomaly which exist in respect of the commerce in samples which is always in progress between the merchants of this country and manufacturers abroad. The Indian Customs Act contains a provision to the effect that samples which are of "no commercial value" may pass into the country free of duty. But it is patent from the complaints of importing houses in this city that the spirit, at any rate, of this rule is not so intelligently adhered to by the Customs. Specific instances have come to our notice where duty has been charged on samples that certainly could not be fairly said to possess value in the commercial sense. By a recent mail a Bombay importer received a sample of a new patent free wheel for use on a bicycle. In order to show the mechanism the cylinder of this article had been "split," that is to say a piece had been cut out of it and the interior laid bare. It is perfectly obvious that this article possesses no commercial value in the proper sense of the term. It could not possibly be affixed to a cycle, and no one would care to purchase it even as a curio. This was pointed out, without effect, to the Customs Authorities, but they decided at once that it had value and that it must pay duty accordingly. Spoons are brought into the country with holes bored in the bowl. It would tax the ingenuity of a wielder of chop sticks to use one of these, although they are useful enough for the purpose which they are employed, i. e. as samples. But the Bombay Customs rule that they also possess commercial value; and they are accordingly taxed. These instances could be multiplied, but perhaps the strangest fact which comes to light in reference to this question is the taxing of trade catalogues. How they can be adjudged to have commercial value it is extremely difficult to see. The excuse for taxing them which was made by a Customs official was that they cost money to make and were on that account of value. But, if so, why not tax newspapers, and letters, and other printed matter, which are now supposed to be exempt, and which pass between trades people for exactly the same purpose as these catalogues? The intrinsic value of the paper of which they are constituted is just as great. There is no reason at all why they should not be taxed if the view taken by the Customs is correct. Then we suppose that the tax imposed, if imposed at all, is 5 per cent. ad valorem. The Customs Department, as we have remarked on a previous occasion, does its work well as a rule, but in this respect its methods are certainly open to serious question.

New Light on the Monroe Doctrine.

If the Kaiser himself had travelled to the United States for the express purpose of declaring his views on the Monroe Doctrine he could not have been more broadly antagonistic to the general idea which prevails in America upon that subject than one who styles himself "an American business man." And we presume that the bona fides of this writer as to the nationality may be taken for granted in as much as his opinions have found a place in the "North American Review." He denounces the pet doctrine of America as a bar to civilization. In South America, he says, there is no protection for either Europeans or Americans; indeed, the latter are treated worst of all. The ruling classes of the South American States are composed of "adventurers, ambitious military men, many outright criminals, the most aggressive, pretentious, good-for-nothing, nondescript, villainous, treacherous set of semi-banditti ever organised." He can see no hope for these countries except in external control; and his remarks on the Germans will delight the hearts of the Kaiser and his pioneers to whom the Monroe Doctrine is such a nightmare. He considers that to go to war with Germany over such an affair is utterly indefensible, and he thinks that no greater service could be done to Latin-America itself than for Germany, England, and America to control all the Latin-American countries of the South-American continent, with the exception of Mexico, Chili, and the Argentine, and to govern them as dependencies. This is a startling assertion to come from one born within the pale of the Monroe Doctrine, and it represents an altogether new form of American Imperialism. One of the writer's arguments ought to carry some weight even in America however. He points out that America's total commerce with Venezuela and Columbia now amounts to probably as much as the business of one big New York dry-goods house, and nine-tenths of American commerce with these States is done through German houses. He continues! "It is conceivable that any respectable American, conversant with the facts could do other than applaud the German Emperor (!) who is doing so much towards making it possible for a white man to exist in these countries without the necessity of having a squadron of warships or an army at hand to protect him from plunder or assassination. I only voice the sentiments of every American business man who has ever invested a dollar in these countries when I say: 'More power to his strong right arm!'" The vision of even a "business man" of the United States inditing the last sentence of this wholly remarkable declaration is grotesque and almost inconceivable. When one remembers the still lukewarm Venezuelan affair it is indeed difficult to realise that the Kaiser could have possessed such a fervent friend and such an ardent admirer in the States.

Agriculture in India.

With the exception of the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir there has been rain in every part of India, and the agricultural situation as a rule appears to be all that could be desired. There was good rain in the Circars and the Deccan of Madras, and there is quite sufficient water at the present time for purposes of irrigation. The harvests are not yet completed in all parts of the Presidency, and where they continue fair outturns are secured. In most districts cultivators are now concerning themselves with ploughing, sowing, and transplanting. Bengal also reports general and heavy rain which has resulted in somewhat improved prospects. Several districts are, however, still in need of more rain, and in places there is need of further supplies of fodder and water. The price of rice has risen in ten districts, and in other ways there are evidences that the situation is not all that it should be. The rain in the United Provinces has been accompanied by hailstorms, but no damage is reported. The preparation of the fields for the autumn crops is now nearly completed, and cultivators are busy with sowings and the irrigation and harvesting of the extra crops. Throughout the Punjab the condition of the standing crops is stated to be good. In Lahore locusts have done some damage, but vigorous measures are now being taken to destroy the pests. Up to the present the outturn of the spring crops is stated to have been good on irrigated lands, and up to the average on unirrigated areas. The rain which has fallen recently has had a beneficial effect upon the standing crops. Prospects are also hopeful in the North-West Frontier Province. The spring crop is now being garnered in, and so far the weather has been favourable for harvesting operations. Light showers which have fallen in the Central Provinces have been responsible for some delay in winnowing and also damage to the crops on the threshing floors. At the same time a scarcity of water is reported in some districts. In other parts of India, including Assam and Burma, the present situation is good, and prospects are also favourable. There have been no striking variations in the prices of food grains.

The Mad Mullah's Prisoners.

The statement of the Commander of the Abyssinian Column to the effect that he has learned that there are several English prisoners in the Mullah's Camp, believed to be wounded officers from Plunkett's Column, is one which should be accepted with great caution. For apart from the extreme improbability that the fanatical tribesmen in the hour of victory spared any of those who fell into their hands, there is the terrible state of uncertainty into which the relatives of the officers killed would be plunged to be considered were any credence to be given to the story. At all events for the present, in the absence of any tangible proof that any of the officers of Plunkett's Column are alive and in the hands of the Mullah. On the other hand, pursued and harassed on all sides as the Mullah has been lately it is just possible that he may have recognised the value a few white hostages would be to him, and have given instructions to his followers, prior to the engagement with Plunkett's unfortunate column, to capture alive as many white men as possible. It would, however, be unkind to the relatives of the officers who are supposed to have fallen in the engagement to encourage the idea that there exists even a remote chance that they may still be alive and prisoners of the Mullah.

The Amir of Kabul, it is said, lately embarked on overtures to Gholam Hyder Khan of Gundamuk, who is one of the party of exiles with Ishak Khan at Samarkhand to induce him to return to Afghanistan. Gholam Hyder Khan, however, has vouchsafed no reply, and the Amir finding his offers neglected, has ordered that all his relations, an influential family, living in Gundamuk, shall be expelled the country.

At the instance of Sir Charles Rivaz, enquiries have been made by the Punjab Educational Department as to the precautions taken against fire in boarding schools. From the replies received it appears that in one or two cases some arrangements have been made, but on the whole the precautions are most inadequate, and it is proposed to frame compulsory rules for aided schools. Several school managers, in reports to the circular of enquiry, complacently remarked that "the buildings were fully covered by insurance." What a comfort this must be to parents?

The Manacles rocks on the Cornish coast have long been recognized as one of the serious danger spots which navigators have to bear in mind, many ships and scores of lives having been lost on them. Following the great disasters of recent years the Advisory Committee of Shipowners urged the Board of Trade to afford better protection for sailors by improved lighting and warnings in the neighbourhood. Since then the Trinity House authorities have decided upon placing a sounding buoy on one of the rocks and next autumn the character of the Lizard lights will be materially altered. The white light of the western lighthouse is to be discontinued and the light of the eastern lighthouse will be altered from a white fixed to a white light flashing every five seconds. This will be an electric flash of great brilliancy. From the same tower there will be a subsidiary white fixed light. With these changes it is hoped that the distinctive features of the locality will be clearly and easily made out by mariners.

The garbled accounts of the fire at Eton which found their way into the Calcutta press beggar all description. One telegram published in a Calcutta journal stated that "two boys are alleged to have burned Lord Kindersley's House." Upon this a Bengali journal went one better and headed Reuter's telegram "Rowdyism at Eton," and then proceeded to comment upon the supposed "devilry" of the patrician English schoolboy in the following paragraph, which for arrant balderdash stands alone even amongst the efforts of the press of Bengal. It is headed "Eton Incendiarism" and is as follows:—"The English schoolboy has always been famous for rowdyism, the infinite variety of which even custom cannot stale. But the incident at Eton, reported by Reuter, which has cost the lives of two boys, is a kind of devilry the contagion of which, let us devoutly hope, may never spread to this country. Our schoolboys have not yet learnt to put snow balls inside the slippers of their preceptors, nor have they ever been known to make a schoolmaster a prisoner in his own chamber. For wild, riotous living, the patrician of Eton or Harrow has been more conspicuous than the plebeian scholar of a Board School."

THE SCIENCE OF KITE-FLYING.

THE HERALD OF THE FLYING MACHINE.

Many people know that kites are used for scientific purposes, but beyond this bare fact the knowledge of the majority may be said to be somewhat "en l'air." In view, therefore, of the forthcoming kite-flying competition to be held at Worthing in June, I called (writes a representative of the "Manchester Guardian") upon Mr. Eric Stuart Bruce, the honorary secretary of the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain, in order to gain a little more explicit information on the subject. Yes, said Mr. Bruce, the name of Dr. Benjamin Franklin is that which is usually associated with the first scientific experiments with kites. As a matter of fact, however, if we put aside the legendary uses of kites in China to communicate with the garrison of a beleaguered town the first scientific kite experiments were those made in 1749 (two years before Dr. Franklin's) by Dr. Wilson for meteorological purposes. It is interesting to note that the advancement of meteorology was Dr. Wilson's aim when we consider of what vast importance aeronautics have proved to meteorology. Indeed without the aid of aeronautics meteorology could make no great progress. Observations taken upon high mountains are always liable to be disturbed by terrestrial influences, and consequently cannot represent accurately what is going on in the free and open air. Moreover, said Mr. Bruce, certain grave disadvantages attach to the use of balloons; you are handicapped by being surrounded with heated and stagnant air as the balloon drifts with the wind, and thus your readings are apt to be too high. Further, owing to the rapidity with which a balloon rises, the instruments cannot record the state of the atmospheric strata through which they pass. With kites, on the other hand, the possibility of making nearly vertical ascents and descents permits observations to be obtained almost simultaneously in superincumbent strata of air. Lastly, said Mr. Bruce, aeronautics are useful to meteorology as the means of increasing our slight knowledge of aerial currents. These currents are either horizontal or vertical; of the force and existence of the latter we may be said to know nothing. This much, however, is certain, that, particularly in thundery weather, the currents fall into a general confusion, and that when balloons fall with a sudden rush they are taken down with a descending current. I have myself, added Mr. Bruce, conducted experiments in Switzerland with pilot balloons in order to gain some wider knowledge on this subject.

But it is of kites in particular that I want to speak. The kite represents the heavier-than-air principle of aeronautics, as opposed to the lighter-than-air principle typified by a balloon. To-day the former principle is that favoured by the majority of the members of our Society, as, for instance, by Sir Hiram Maxim. The aeroplanes of Langley and Maxim are both upon the kite principle. The kite, in fact, is at present the basis of the modern flying-machine, for in an aero-plane flying-machine you merely substitute a motor and propeller for a string. But directly this step is taken the trouble begins, as it is the string which preserves the balance. The maintenance of equilibrium is by far the greatest difficulty to be combated by the aeronaut. As far, then, as we can judge, the best kite will make the basis of the best flying-machine. Of this even the rival schools are apparently convinced, for in the case of navigable balloons there is a tendency to make them just balance with the weight of the air they displace, i e, a tendency towards the heavier-than-air priciple.

Under these circumstances said Mr. Bruce, it is easy to see that the forthcoming kite contest will be of considerable importance. The conditions of the competition are these: Each kite must be in the air for an hour, and must attain a height of 3,000ft.; and, further, each kite must carry a weight of 2lbs, to represent scientific instruments. The principal objects of the competion are twofold—first, to improve the kite for meteorological observations, and, secondly, regarding the kite as the basis of the future flying-machine by improving kites to hasten the day when we shall abolish the string and substitute a motor and screw.

It is a curious fact, he continued, that a kite once broke loose in America and travelled 100 miles before coming to earth, so I always say that a flying-machine has really been made. At any rate that kite accomplished a far longer flight than any attained by the machines of M. Dumont and others. But we must face this fact, that before any real success over the air can be obtained there must be a lot of tragedy. It is therefore all-important that the preliminary trials should be extensive, not merely for the purpose of saving human life, but also to prevent so important a science as aeronautics from falling into disrepute through casualties. I am perfectly convinced, said Mr. Bruce, that many accidents could be prevented by ordinary fore-thought and care. Unhappily aeronauts are only too prone to risk their lives without adequate precautions; they are satisfied by their mathematical calculations that their machines cannot fail, and away they go, reckless of aerial currents and other difficulties, which are not as yet fully understood.

Passing, then, to some achievements attained by kites, Mr. Bruce said that the Hargrave box-kite had been sent up over three miles into the air; this, however, is a mere baggatelle as compared with the Ballon-sonde, which has gone fourteen miles up with self-recording instruments. On the Continent kites with self-recording instruments are sent up on pre-arranged days from several towns, such as Berlin, Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg, with lables asking that the instruments should be returned. Seeing that these instruments cost £60 their return is important. To obviate this difficulty, said Mr. Bruce, I invented an instrument called the meteo-parachute, which can be regulated and bring down the instruments whenever required. It is, with a few modifications, being used largely in Germany. In the Russian navy men are already being sent up on kites to make observations, and I can see no reason against this, though a captive balloon is safer. The British Government also are engaged in making experiments at Portsmouth, though as yet no men have been sent up on the kites. There is no doubt, said Mr. Bruce, that aeronautics will play a prominent part in future warfare. In the South African war, for instance, Major Baden Powell, by means of the hexagonal kite which he invented, was able to signal 25 miles by wireless telegraphy, but having no official sanction he was unable to put his kite to any very extensive use. For the army and navy balloons and kites should be employed in combination, balloons being used on calm days and kites on windy days.

In conclusion, said Mr Bruce, we are not, I think, so backward in aeronautics in England as is generally supposed. The Aeronautical Society, established in 1866, is the oldest Society of its kind; the famous ascent of Glaisher and Coxwell (in which the aeronauts went up seven miles in a balloon, but lost consciousness after six miles) has been more fruitful in results than any other ascent; and, lastly, we have the best military balloon outfit in the world. We have, then, as good a chance as any other nation of finally solving the problem which may be aptly expressed by the words of the Latin poet—

. . . . Tentanda via est qua me quoque possim
Tollere humo victorque virum volitare.

At Andover, Walter Thomas Grace, of Stockbridge, was sent to prison for fourteen days for setting a dog to attack a boy named Frederick Goater. In a fit of temper he held the boy and urged on the dog, which bit the lad in the thigh, necessitating surgical treatment.

Cambridge University purposes to confer honorary degrees on the Duke of Connaught, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Grenfell, Sir George White, Admiral Seymour, Sir Ernest Satow (British Minister at Pekin), Sir John French, Sir Archibald Hunter, and Captain Percy Scott, R.N.

By railway to the top of Mont Blanc will shortly be one of the attractions of a visit to Switzerland. The authorities have approved the scheme, and an electric line direct to the summit is to be commenced without delay. The work has been put in the hands of a French firm of railway engineers.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION AGAINST THE MOORS.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FIGUIG.

SIX HUNDRED SHELLS FIRED.

MOSQUE DESTROYED.

FRENCH TROOPS WITHDRAW.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The French Artillery has bombarded Figuig for two hours.

The French troops surprised and occupied two crests of the hills without any casualty.

The effects of the bombardment are not known.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The bombardment of Figuig by the French lasted six hours and six hundred shells were fired and much damage done to the town.

The mosque at Zenaga was destroyed during the bombardment.

The French troops have now withdrawn to await the effect of the bombardment on the population.

THE POST OFFICE ESTIMATES.

THE MAIL CONTRACT.

P. AND O. COMPANY CRITICISED.

CONTRACT TO BE DETERMINED.

During a debate in the House of Commons last night on the Post Office estimates the Peninsular and Oriental and the Canadian Pacific contracts were severely criticised.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said notice had been given to terminate the Peninsular and Oriental Contract and a Departmental Committee had been appointed to consider the new arrangements.

The question of coloured labour, he said, was still under consideration, but it was doubly impossible for Government to assent to the exclusion of any British subjects in a contract to which India is a party.

He admitted that the Canadian Pacific service had not fulfilled the expectations which had been formed of it.

FRANCHISE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

A MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE.

COLOURED PEOPLE EXCLUDED.

THE GRIEVANCES OF INDIANS.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Government Amendment to the Municipal Ordinance granting Municipal Franchise to educated and socially qualified coloured persons in the Transvaal confines the Franchise to British whites and excludes coloured people and aliens.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The Transvaal Legislative Council has adopted the Clause excluding coloured persons and aliens from a municipal vote.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Sir W. Wedderburn read a paper to-day before the East Indian Association dealing with the grievances of Indians in the Transvaal. He urged that representations be made to Mr. Chamberlain asking that before any Anti-Indian legislation is sanctioned the Colonial Office should direct that a full and impartial enquiry be made regarding its necessity.

THE BLANKET SCARE.

EXPLANATION IN THE HOUSE.

AN ERROR OF JUDGMENT.

Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons, explained in detail how the disused blankets were sold at the Cape and shipped to England for sale.

He added that it had been through an error of judgment on the part of a responsible officer who had otherwise done excellent service.

BRITISH PRISONERS WITH THE MULLAH.

AN ABYSSINIAN REPORT.

The Commander of the Abyssinian Column has learned that there are several English prisoners in the Mullah's Camp who are stated to be wounded officers from Plunkett's Column.

THE FOREST FIRES IN AMERICA.

EXTINGUISHED BY THE RAINS.

DROUGHT AT AN END.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The arrival of the rains has extinguished the forest fires in Canada and New England and ended the drought.

NEW CONSERVATIVE AGENT.

CAPTAIN WELLS APPOINTED.

Captain Wells, the Chief of the London Fire Brigade, has been appointed Chief Agent of the Conservative Party in succession to Mr. Richard William Evelyn Middleton.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

INCREASE IN GROSS TOTAL.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The British Imports for May show a decrease of £1,438,599 and the exports show an increase of £2,181,858.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The British Exports for May include re-exports amounting to £687,000.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BERLIN PLAGUE CASE.

THE BACTERIOLOGIST'S DEATH.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The death of the bacteriologist at Berlin is officially certified to be from plague.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The attendant on the bacteriologist who died from plague at Berlin has been seized also with plague.

CROP PROSPECTS IN AMERICA.

SITUATION MORE FAVOURABLE.

The crop prospects in the United States and Canada are favourable.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROPOSALS.

The "Standard" says that the Cabinet will to-day consider the objections of certain ministers to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals.

THE PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

The papers generally comment on the extraordinary confusion of the situation.

Mr Chaplin, an ardent Conservative, moves an amendment, which, if adopted, will overthrow the ministers who anyhow are safe because the Opposition will certainly support them.

It is stated that some seventy Unionists will support Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in his protest against Mr. Ritchie's reversal of the corn policy.

THE COLLISION OFF MARSEILLES.

It is estimated that 123 perished in the steamer Liban, and they were all passengers.

CALCUTTA PORT LOAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 9.

Tenders for the Port Commissioner's 4 per cent Debenture Loan of 34 lakhs were opened yesterday, and numbered 1,271. The total amount tendered was Rs. 84,59,200, the rates varying from Rs. 98-4 to Rs. 101. Tenders at Rs. 99-14 and over were accepted in full for Rs. 33,30,200, and the balance distributed pro rata to tenders at Rs. 99-13.

THE SERVANT QUESTION IN CALCUTTA.

THE BOYCOTTING CASE.

In the case of three servants of Mr. Jackson, who were convicted of boycotting other servants and sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment each, the High Court yesterday granted a rule to show cause why the sentence should not be reduced.

A JUDICIAL RETIREMENT.

Mr. Pearson, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, retires in October.

MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE IN INDIA.

AN AMERICAN ENQUIRY.

Mr. William Edgar Girl has arrived at Calcutta for the purpose of investigating thoroughly the working and results of every form of missionary activity and to study the Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Mahomedan Missions. It is the first independent and undenominational enquiry that has ever been instituted. He is resting at Calcutta after a journey from Siberia to Shanghai and thence across China into Burma. The plan is his own, but as many wealthy Americans are keenly interested in mission work. They naturally want to know if they have been getting value for the money they have been lavishly spending on this form of philanthropy.

HEAVY STORM AT POONA.

DAMAGE BY THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

POONA, JUNE 9.

Heavy storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, blew over Poona last night. The "Deccan Herald" office was struck by lightning, which carried away the cornice at the south east end of the building and much of the stonework. Mr. Framroze Chinai, the proprietor of the paper, and a friend who were in the office, experienced the shock of the crash, but fortunately nobody in the building was hurt.

During the same storm the house of Mr. T. C. Cooke in Prince of Wales Road, Ghorpuri, was struck by lightening, which entered the roof making a hole and shattering the beam. The electric current then branched off one section shattering the closed glass window, knocking down Mr. Cooke, and breaking the glass bead chick. Mrs. Cooke and her young daughter were seated on a sofa almost under the spot where the bolt struck, but escaped without injury. None of the inmates were injured beyond receiving a great shock. The building shows signs of the lightning stroke all over.

PLAGUE INSPECTION AT POONA.

The plague inspection on the Poona Station ceased from noon to-day.

The European Doctor in charge goes to Kalyan in place of the late Dr Morrison.

PLAGUE IN THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

INCREASE IN THE MORTALITY.

BANGALORE, JUNE 9.

Latest returns of plague in the Mysore Provinces show a slight upward tendency. As against 40 seizures and 28 deaths during the week ending the 22nd ultimo there were 47 attacks and 34 deaths during the week ending the 29th idem. The Shimoga district which was free during the former week has been reinfected, and returns 16 attacks and 10 deaths. There is also an increase in Hassan and Bangalore district of 34 each, but the Mysore district shows an improvement and the Mysore City is free. As compared with the figures for the corresponding period of last year there is very satisfactory improvement.

RETIREMENT OF BISHOP MORLEY.

MADRAS, JUNE 9.

The "Madras Mail" regrets to learn that Bishop Morley of Tinnevelly decided to retire at the end of the year on account of Mrs. Morley's health. The decision will cause wide and deep regret in the diocese, and among the Bishop's many friends in the Presidency.

MASONIC BANQUET AT SIMLA.

THE LODGE HIMALAYAN BROTHERHOOD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

Over a hundred sat down to the Masonic Banquet at the Town Hall to-night. Brother Wilsey, the Worshipful Master, presided, and made a capital speech, in which he sketched the good work which is being done by the Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood and the services rendered to it by the outgoing Master, Brother de Silva.

The other speakers were General Beresford Lovett, Colonel Leigh, Captain Alexander, and Brothers Alves and Temple.

"X" RAYS FOR FIELD SERVICE.

Captain A. E. Walter, I.M.S., is deputed to England for four months with a view to obtaining an "X" Ray apparatus suitable for adoption for field service in India.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

THE HONOURS LIST.

Commands of his Majesty the King-Emperor have now been received as to the celebration of his Birthday in India. In view of the unsuitability from many points of view of November 9th for official functions his Majesty has ordered that his birthday shall be celebrated in India on June 26th. The official celebration on January 1st or Proclamation day will continue as in previous years, and the year will thus continue to be divided into two official parts which will be inaugurated on January 1st and June 26th, respectively.

The Honours List will now, it is expected, issue on the 26th instant.

RAID ON A PISHIN CARAVAN.

LOOTED BY AFGHAN ROBBERS.

CAPTURE OF THE GANG.

FOUR KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Last month a small Pishin caravan on its way to Seistan was attacked and carried off by a band of twelve Afghan robbers near Yadgar on the Nushki-Seistan trade route. The Thanadar of Dalbandin followed in pursuit with five sowars, and notwithstanding the raiders' long start he came up with them near the border, seventy miles from the scene of the raid, and, immediately attacking them, succeeded in recovering the entire caravan, camels included, and putting the robbers to flight with the loss of four men killed and wounded.

THE ADEN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

AFFRAY WITH ARABS.

A SMALL camel convoy belonging to the Aden Boundary Commission, carrying Government stores up to Dthala, was on the way robbed by Arabs who killed one of the camel men. On news arriving at the base, writes a correspondent, Captain Warneford, Political Agent, with the troops at Dthala, with an escort of about three hundred men and four guns, gave chase. On reaching the village to which these Arabs belonged, they were found to have run away. The troops shelled the village and then blew it up with gun-cotton. There was some fighting on the way up, but two men wounded and a mule killed were the only catastrophes. On the return march to Dthala the General sent Captain Warneford a congratulatory telegram. This little expedition was the only incident to break the monotony and peaceful but slow progression of the Boundary Commission for some considerable time past.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

At the ordinary weekly meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Rebsch presided. There were also present: Messrs. E. Gray, T. W. Cuffe, C. H. Armstrong, D. E. Watcha, Sassoon J. David, W. L. Harvey, Charles Wenden, C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Colonel Riddle, Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

NAGPADA ESTATE POLICE HOSPITAL.

The board considered an application from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on behalf of the Secretary of State for India, for the building lease of plot No. 24, 1st Nagpada Estate for the police hospital. The application was accepted.

THE RECENT COLLAPSE AT SITTARAM BUILDING.

In the discussion connected with matters relating to the establishment committee's reports, Mr. Rebsch, the chairman, explained with reference to the recent calamity at Sittaram Buildings that their Engineer, Mr. Ibrahim Ahmedi, had been actively concerned in the transactions with the lease, and his attendance might be required at the investigation that were going on. The chairman also said he was sending round a circular containing a report from the Engineer in connection with the board's position in the matter. Certain recommendations had been made by their Solicitors with a view to the board's getting that control which was necessary for them to have over buildings that were put up on their property.

TEMPORARY SHEDS AT AGRIPADA.

The board considered a circular on chairman's memo. recommending for sanction Engineer's revised estimates for the temporary sheds at Agripada, amounting to Rs. 12,072-2-1. The Engineer, it was stated, had been directed to see that, in the allotment of the sheds for occupation, preference was given to applicants who had to vacate houses under the board's schemes. The estimates were sanctioned.

ACCOMMODATION FOR THE POLICE.

The board considered the correspondence dealing with the plans and estimates for the 1st Nagpada Police Accommodation scheme in regard to the construction of which the board accepted the tender of Shaik Bahuddin, the lowest of six tenders received.

The board adjourned after transacting some other business.

THE POLICEMAN AND THE WHISTLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Are we to understand from the decision in the recent prosecution in which Mr. A. F. Soundy figured that it is competent for a cyclist to carry a whistle in his pocket? If so why should he not be allowed to carry his bell in the same way? The byelaw states that the cyclist must have a bell, whistle, or horn ready for use, and Mr. Aldridge, the Police Inspector, doubtless escaped on the ground that he was prepared for an emergency with his whistle. As you have pointed out when a serious emergency arose and there was the greatest need for the use of the whistle the cyclist would require both hands for the control of his machine, and at any rate would not be able to spare much time in the search for a whistle. At home occasions arise when policemen find that a whistle is not an ideal protection because they are often unable to get at it at the very moment that they need it most. But in the case of a bell it would be very different. One could not lose a bell, and if it were carried in the pocket it would preserve the appearance of the cycle considerably, for bells have a strange tendency to rust, and they are very often responsible for damage to silver plated handle-bars. I should like, Sir, to suggest that the word "tom tom" be inserted in the bye-law. A "tom tom" appears to be an ideal instrument for the purpose. If the hands were too busily engaged one could use the feet. It is simple in construction, cheap, and would appeal to the natives.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, June 9. MUSICUS.

SATARA NOTES.

SATARA is peaceful with the peace of a land that has no history just now; though that does not prevent a storm of sorts nearly every day. A few days ago, writes our correspondent, the sort of storm was a duststorm, and a fine sight it was from a distance. When it came nearer one felt fain to catch hold of the solid earth, what remained of it, and bury one's head therein, ostrich-like. Recent downfalls of rain have left little standing water, but have quite rejuvenated the country with a thin robe of greenest grass. Of the monsoon I deem it wisest to say nought till it appears. The locust, unfortunately, has become quite a familiar jungle beast, and gets up out of nothing under one's feet in the hills, and one trusts that he (or she) is not engaged in rearing up a young family on the promise of next harvest.

The end of the district and Mahabaleshwar seasons is filling up the Club, and one hears plans of matches and tournaments in various games. The member who, prematurely casting off the trailing tree from behind his impetuous bicycle on the down-ward road from Mahabaleshwar, presently found himself suddenly on the ground well ahead of the bicycle, receives much sympathy in his bandages.

The native marriage season is abating, but the shops still display festoons of coloured paper lanterns and decorations; an occasional marriage-booth still appears unexpectedly in the streets, and an occasional night is still made hideous by flute and firework.

The Sacred Krishna at Mahuli is being specially frequented by the religious during a ten days' term set apart for the purpose, and the broad three-mile avenue to the river (the last road of many a half-veiled half-attended corpse in the late fierce burst of plague, scarcely yet over) is a gay scene daily with its stream of men and women in their brightest clothes, on foot and in pony and bullock-cart.

The mango season is said to be not a good one, but tree-owners seem to be busy netting their best fruit, and I have tasted some very toothsome specimens from the local market at a cheap price.

A CORONATION GARDEN AT CAMBAY.

INTERESTING CEREMONY.

THE town of Cambay has assumed a holiday appearance, as the Political Agent and the Commissioner, the Honourable Mr. F. S. P. Lely, have arrived on their annual visits. Visits were exchanged between these officers and his Highness the Nawabsaheb, and Durbars were held in their honour. But the most interesting event of the week was the opening of a new public garden near the Railway station which is to be called the "Edward VII Coronation Garden."

The ceremony was performed by the Honourable Mr. Lely, Commissioner, N. D., on the 3rd instant in a large shamiana close to the new garden. The shamiana and the garden were beautifully decorated. There were present his Highness the Nawabsaheb, the Honourable Mr. and Mrs. Lely, Mr. Hudson, Mrs. Reinold, and the officers, and notabilities of the town. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Mahadhavram Harinarayan, Dewan of the State, who delivered the following speech:—

As you are aware, we have assembled here to witness the performance of the opening ceremonies of the Edward VII Coronation Garden. We, in the native States, have not many opportunities to show our loyalty to the Throne and devotion to the Crown of England. It is only on occasions like the Coronation that the latent fire of loyalty is kindled, and we become demonstrative. On the 1st January, 1877, when her late Majesty was proclaimed Empress of India, we commemorated the auspicious event in a befitting manner. Ten years later the jubilee of her late Majesty was celebrated with equal rejoicings. In 1897 we commemorated the Diamond Jubilee with great splendour, and we perpetuated the memory of that auspicious event by opening a Zenana Hospital. This has been doing very useful work, and has proved a blessing to suffering females. On the 1st January last, the Coronation day of his Majesty, the First Emperor of India, we had another opportunity to show our loyalty and sense of gratefulness to his Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor for all the blessings we enjoy under the benign British Government. His Highness the Nawabsaheb is second to none in this respect. We had our usual festivities and rejoicings. Royal salutes were fired, the town was decorated and illuminated, sweetmeats were distributed to the school children, and food was given to the poor. These things were good and necessary for the occasion. But his Highness did not like to remain content with them. He was anxious to provide a permanent memorial of the Coronation so as to carry the memory of the happy event to the future generations. He, therefore, resolved to make a public garden and to name it the "Edward VII Coronation Garden." It is a fortunate circumstance that this small but important work of public utility is going to be opened by the same hand that opened two years ago a larger work of public utility and commerce, I mean the Railway. I now request you, Sir, to be so good as to declare, "Edward VII. Coronation Garden" open for the public use.

The Honourable Mr. Lely, in reply, said that he was very much pleased with what he saw in Cambay. He had visited the courts, the jail, hospitals, and schools, and found that the State was well administered. The loyalty of his Highness the Nawabsaheb and his family was very well known, and was once more manifested in the new garden, which had been made in order to perpetuate the memory of the Coronation of the First Emperor of India. He expressed great satisfaction that he had been invited to open the garden as he performed the opening ceremony of the Cambay Railway two years ago.

Flowers, uttar, and pan were distributed, and the party entered the garden and inspected it. After partaking of light refreshment the party dispersed amidst cheers.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. J. M. CROTCHET.

THE death occurred at Jubbulpore on Saturday morning of the Right Rev. J. M. Crotchet, D.D., Bishop of Nagpur. Less than three years ago Bishop Crotchet was appointed to the episcopate of Nagpur, and his health has been failing during the whole of that time. In the hot season of last year he was attacked with paralysis. Recently he seemed to have rallied. The Fathers of the Mission had tried to prevail upon him to go to France for a change, but he was always averse to it, in view of the fact that he had spent the best part of his life in India as a military Chaplain both at Kamptee and Jubbulpore. After the death of the late Bishop Pelvat, the onus of the mission appeared to be too much for him. He was a strict disciplinarian, ascetic, pious, and good-hearted. The miserable scenes which have recently been witnessed in France troubled him very much. He was about 60 years of age, and laboured three years as a priest.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer Arabia, Captain F Lee, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

Beattie Mr and Mrs D and 2 infants
Briscoe Mr Fraser
Crofton Mr C S
Crofton Miss K
Cox Miss
Clarkson Mrs A and child
Carr Mr Peter
Calvert Miss
Cahusac Col W F
Clarke Mr A B
Crean Miss
Elliott Mr W S
Fagan Miss
Fagan Capt E
Harding Mr H A
Hanisworth Mr and 3 children
Hampden Mr O K L
Hampden Miss Ruth
Jarga Mr
John Lady
Latouche Mr C B
Lloyd Mr H A
Lyon Mr and Mrs and child
Mangan Mr D S
Morris Mr W
Norman Major and Mrs
Potter Mr L B
Phillips Mr and Mrs R W
Ravenhill Major and Mrs and child
Robinson Mrs and 4 children
Rees Rev W and Mrs
Smith Capt H E V
Sawday Master
Salmon 2nd-Lt W F
Shroff H B
Tollock Mr H T B
Souter Mr J
Walsbe Mr B M
Wood 2nd-Lt H F
Ward Capt A
Whitty Mr H B
Watson Mr J

A LIVE bat is said to have been discovered embedded in a 12in. wall at Columbus (Ohio). It is supposed to have been there fifty years without any air to breathe.

LIONS like railwaymen—for dinner. Sir George Whitehouse says that no fewer than twenty-seven Uganda Railway employes have been carried off by the King of the Forest.

A PARIS gentleman who suffered from dyspepsia was ordered by his doctor to play a musical instrument. He chose a drum and has had his flat raided in consequence, as the neighbours objected to the noise.

THE VICTORIAN RAILWAYS' STRIKE.

END OF THE TROUBLE.

THE railway men in Victoria who had gone out on strike, as our telegrams told us, have surrendered and declared the strike off. This was hailed by the public with the greatest satisfaction, but it shortly after became known that some of the men were dissatisfied with the action of their leaders, and it appeared probable that there would be a renewal of the strike. Happily this feeling of unrest was of short duration and the men finally gave in on Monday (May 18.). Below a continuation of the strike news is given.

THE STRIKE DECLARED OFF.

The settlement was arranged at a conference this afternoon (May 15), and became known a little later on. To say that the general public are delighted is to put the matter mildly—they are overjoyed. It is true that some sanguine ones expected that the trouble would be settled before long, but hardly anyone outside official circles, and not many inside them, believed that it would be at an end to-day.

Yet the end has come, and the men have surrendered unconditionally, trusting to the Government to do them justice. Mr. Bromley, M.L.A., Mr Hard and Mr. Scorer conducted the negotiations for the men, and the two last named have signed a document agreeing absolutely to the Government terms. The result is that traffic will be resumed in a number of directions to-morrow, and early next week it is hoped that all inconvenience from the strike will rapidly pass away.

The chief point on which interest centres now is the Strike Suppression Bill. The Assembly on hearing the joyful news adjourned till Tuesday, leaving the Bill still on the notice-paper, but it is hoped that the Government will find, unnecessary to proceed with it. It will be remembered that Mr. Irvine stated in the House that the operation of the Act, if passed, would cease with the strike.

HOW THE SETTLEMENT WAS ARRANGED.

The sub-committee of the Legislative Assembly, whose conference with the executive of the railway men on strike led up to the final settlement at the conclusion of the sitting of the House explained the preliminary steps which had led up to the final satisfactory determination. These gentlemen were Sir Alexander Peacock, Mr. Duffy, Mr. Madden, Mr. J. Cameron, and Mr. Bromley. Sir Alexander Peacock made the following statement on behalf and in the presence of his colleagues:—

Members on both sides of the House were wondering during the sitting on Thursday night how to find some means of settling the trouble. Representatives of all sections of the House discussed with each other the best means of achieving this object. Whilst we were conferring together (about 1 a. m. on Friday) two drivers—Messrs. Duffy and Elder who had similar thoughts in their minds and who were not members of the executive—approached us. After discussing the matter with them we formed a committee. Ultimately it was suggested that members representing the different sections of the House should approach the executive of the Locomotive Engine-drivers' and Firemen's Association, and place before it the existing position and what the House felt generally should be the course to be followed at the present juncture. The gentlemen who acted on this committee were Mr. Duffy, Mr. J. Cameron, Mr. Madden, Mr. Bromley, and myself. We arranged an interview with the executive of the association this morning; and placed fully before its members what our views were and strongly urged that in the interests of the country they should receive consideration at the hands of those gentlemen. We also pointed out that there was occurring not only great injury to the State and suffering to thousands of innocent persons, but also that members of their own union were suffering, and as each day passed by the prospects of re-employment would be materially lessened. All the pros and cons were discussed. We assured them that we had no authority from the Government, nor were we speaking with any responsibility as to what the Government might do, but we urged them to make an unconditional surrender, and said that in regard to any claims that they thought they might have they would have to leave them entirely with the Government, but we added that we felt sure that the Government and Parliament, and the public, would take a just view of their action if they followed out the course we strongly recommended. It is only fair to the executive to say that we ascertained that this unfortunate strike had been pressed upon them by a large number of members, and against the better judgment of some members of the executive. All the members of the executive we met recognised that great distress would be brought upon the State by the strike if it were further continued, and they showed every disposition to discuss the matter with us, while recognising that they had a great responsibility to members of their union. We found that there was a sub committee of five members of the executive that had full power in the management of the strike. After fully, fairly, and frankly placing the whole of the matter before them we retired, and left them to consider it. After conferring together for some time the members of the executive wrote the letter which was read by the Premier. We felt very keenly for the gentlemen of the executive, because they had been suffering a very great strain. We were thanked by them for the action we had taken. It is only right to say that it was then we learned from an outside member of the association (one of the two drivers who had originally approached us), that the members of the executive were no more to blame for the strike than the members of the association who had pressed them on to declare the strike. It was also stated to us that the outside members of the association were desirous of sharing with the members of the executive in any losses in which the strike might have involved them.

Mr. Cameron—The explanation of that sharing is this. Supposing that, say, 60 men are wanted, and 70 are available, they would like 70 men to share the work available, so that everybody might get a crust. The same spirit of self-abnegation was shown all through.

Sir Alexander Peacock, continuing, said—Subsequently we waited on the Premier, and handed him the letter declaring the strike off. That was after 1 o'clock to-day (May 23). The Premier was engaged with his Cabinet, and the Commissioner of Railways (Mr. Fitzpatrick) was also present. We explained to the Premier and his colleagues all that had transpired. In reply to several questions put by himself and his colleagues, we explained all the details of the interview we had had with the members of the executive, and all the different points which had been discussed. Cabinet then considered the matter, and we remained in attendance in case our presence should be required for further elucidation. Subsequently the Premier sent to us the letter and enclosure which he read to the House. We then had a further conference with the president and secretary, and explained to them in detail all that had taken place between the Cabinet and ourselves. After full consideration, which took some time, and after we had explained the meaning of the Premier's letter they handed to us the letter to the Premier, which closed the negotiations finally.

M. Duffy—We ought to say a word about Mr. Bent.

Sir Alexander Peacock—We are all of opinion that throughout the negotiations Mr. Bent displayed the most generous feeling towards the employes and no one seemed more anxious to settle the matter than the Minister for Railways. The tone and temper of the men were admirable in the very trying circumstances. We felt for them and no matter how much we may have differed from them as to the wisdom of their actions, we cannot help admiring the splendid manner in which they met us and their tone, which was manly with no trace of bitterness in it towards the Government. Specific instances were given by them in which they said they were aware the strike had carried trouble and misery to their fellow working men.

Mr. Cameron—We also learn that they contemplated shipping a large number of their members to South Africa.

Sir Alexander Peacock.—When the news was communicated to the Commissioner of Railways Mr. Fitzpatrick was very much affected and no one was more pleased than he to see the termination of the whole difficulty. We were informed that a number of men intended to take their compensation and go to South Africa.

Mr. Cameron—And we felt that Victoria could not afford to lose such men.

Sir Alexander Peacock—The members of this committee have been engaged on this negotiation ever since 9 o'clock last night. We were at it all night, and had only a meagre breakfast. I may add that Mr. Duffy took possession of the historic pen with which the strike off letter was written.

Mr. Duffy—The two engine-drivers who began the negotiations were at it all night. That is Messrs. Duffy and Elder.

Sir Alexander Peacock—They are not members of the executive.

Asked whether the letters read in the House covered the whole of the terms of settlement, Sir Alexander Peacock replied—

"Yes, they do, everything. We did say to them that if they unconditionally surrendered we believed the people of Victoria would recognise their action and that the spirit of British fairplay which has ever dominated the community and every other community under the British flag, would determine their treatment after surrendering. We think there will be no more railway strikes in our time.

WHY THE STRIKE IS OVER.

The question heard on all sides is "What has caused the collapse of the strike?" Even in their addresses to the men at the old Trades Hall the members of the executive refrained from stating the reason why they had formed the conclusion that the strike should not be continued. The real reason seems to have been that the executive had concluded that it would be impossible to keep at least a proportion of the men from going back to work.

(Concluded on page 6.)

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

MAY ART EXHIBITIONS.

BEETHOVEN RECITALS IN LONDON.

"IN DAHOMEY."

LONDON, MAY 22.

THE Carfax Gallery, in Ryder-street, St. James's, is hung with masterly sketches and studies by Mr. Sargent, in oil, watercolour, and monochrome. It is not often that we have an opportunity of seeing Mr. Sargent's art in watercolour, a medium which he uses frankly for quick records, and with a large glance and liberal hand. The light of water, and reflected light generally, with the colour and tone of Venetian walls, are principally the subjects of these notes. "Venise la rouge," to take Alfred de Musset's phrase, is actually softly shot with a rubescent colour, somewhat red, not rose, quite unlike the warm but more delicate pale rose of some of the Genoese palaces—strong and ancient walls wearing the clear colour o' a flower. Venice is red, especially towards night fall, in low light. When, by the way, did the poet find her so still? Her people are on the waters and on the piazza and on the quays all night. The red, however, is gentle. The hush of the poem quiets the rough adjective. In the present season an Academician has taken the word with an emphasis that crushes all the delicacy of the observation. He paints that town too red. Mr. Sargent briefly notes the movement of the water, the large shadows of the wal's. In one admirable Italian drawing he has sketched two white oxen resting, lying down in the track of their labour. The drawing is slight because of inevitable haste; probably the oxen soon got up and went away, but the artist has had time to record the beauty of the large white flank with a reflected light on it. The word dash is often used by those who write about Mr. Sargent's work; it is singularly astray when his paintings are in question, for in these the touch, if brief, is not separate, sudden or experimental, but well foreseen and well related; well related are also the touches of these brilliant drawings, but they are partial and interrupted, and chosen in haste. The oil-sketches are even finer. In the study of "The Perseus of Cellini" not only is the drawing full of spirit, but the view of the statue has a quality of imagination. In "The Villa Papa Giulio" the note is principally of the sub-brilliant tones of reflected sunlight on inner walls, on various planes in relation to the very beautiful little space of sky beyond. "A Venetian Tavern" has a group of people in perfect vitality of attitude and action. There is a dramatic character also in the bread colour, in the simple scarlet, and in the fine black of four of those fringed shawls which are the universal Venetian wear. How the girls rearrange them, spreading them with extended arm, as a bird outstretches a wing downward, every tourist must remember. The most interesting, however, of these oil studies is the "Portrait of a Lady," obviously the likeness of a great Italian actress, sketched in haste, but having the structure of the face admirably expressed; it is a southern shape, the eyebrows, though unarched, are as high up above the opening of the eyes as any arched eyebrows of Botticelli's angels, and in the almost covered eyes themselves. Mr. Sargent has sheltered the most direct look from the most living eyes ever painted; or so these seem in the few touches of the brush that hold their steady gloom. No sketch could be slighter, but nothing of Mr. Sargent's is more charged with power and genius. Among the black-and-white drawing is "David visits the Camp," with two figures beautifully composed. To return to the watercolours, "A Siesta" and "To Sleep:" are extraordinarily able studies of supine foreshortened figures, full of vitality and weight, airily sketched.

At the Bechstein Hall, Mr. Frederick Lamond has given this week three Beethoven recitals. The programme of the third it may be said at once, was far too long. Four sonatas, besides five other separate pieces, were surely more than was necessary to bring out either Beethoven's characteristic thought in music or Mr. Lamond's manner of interpretation. We are certainly among those who consider Mr. Lamond to rank as a Beethoven player of extremely high accomplishment; but even he cannot accomplish the impossible. So many moods had this extraordinary master, so diffuse, so variable, now thin, now deep, now in aerial flight, now filled with passionately human sentiment, that to combine all these separate humours into one single recital, to express each of them definitely, and to maintain the same height of excellence throughout, would have been, let us say at once, quite a superhuman feat. To come to particulars, in the Sonata in F major (Op. 54) Mr. Lamond seemed in his playing to steal something from the later time, and, by that means, to obscure the simplicity of the early period. In the Sonata in E minor (Op. 90) the player, while admirably succeeding in some points, seemed to us in others to err upon the side if attempting to make Beethoven simpler than he himself pretended to be. In the Sonata in D minor (Op. 31, No. 2) Mr. Lamond again was somewhat inclined now and then to vary the "tempo" according to his immediate sentiment. In the language of "The Beggar's Opera," "we own that that surprised us;" he is usually so classically certain in every technical point that to find him leaning upon his "tempo" was as unexpected as it was something of a sidelight upon the occasional weakness of an extremely strong player's method. He also played that celebrated sonata ("quasi" Fantasia, in C sharp minor) commonly known as "The Moonlight" Sonata; in that interpretation he discovered all the poetry which Berlioz praises with such keenness and such a literary sentiment, and which, so far as pianoforte music goes, seems to have made this example of Beethoven eternally popular. But there were also the "Thirty-two Variations in C minor" the "Fantasia in G minor, the Scherzo in B minor (Op. 127), the Polonaise in C major (Op. 89), and Six Variations in D Major (Op. 76) with which this pianist undertook to deal. We have quoted the list at full, in order to show what a huge task Mr. Lamond set for himself; that his memory sufficed to carry him through it is in itself naturally a matter which calls for considerable praise; that he played at times exceedingly well and with a very exalted appreciation of the great master—these facts are not to be denied; but it is equally certain that Mr. Lamond was not by any means equal to his best form during at least half of his recital; and, further that fact can easily be accounted for on the obvious ground that he had really attempted too much. We should not have ventured upon so definite a criticism if it were not that we were bound in the end to come to the conclusion that here was certainly an instance in which ambition obviously ran ahead of achievement; for, indeed, we may say that such an achievement to be realized upon a superlative level was well nigh impossible.

The much-spoken of negro musical comedy, "In Dahomey," written and staged by Jesse A. Shipp, the lyrics by Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the music by Mr. Will Marion Cook, was produced at the Adelphi theatre on Saturday night. There is no particular reason why the work should be called a musical comedy, because, though there is plenty of music, there is no sort of coherence or development of incident which justifies the name of comedy. A far more suitable phrase would have been a negro musical medley. The interest, of course, lay in the nigger character of the whole piece. It will have been already gathered that there is but little plot. That is not enough, however. As a matter of fact, there is none of any kind whatsoever. Even after perusing the story of In Dahomey we are as far from reaching any true idea of any meaning which it may have as we were before; and the same remark again applies to the state of our knowledge both before and after seeing the piece. There are three acts and six scenes, there is infinite variety, and there is a beautiful finale, but so little reason was there for any definite conclusion that the audience remained seated for some little while after the final fall of the curtain, unable to realize that the play was over. Such an event is, to our recollection, unique in theatrical annals. Under these circumstances, it is only possible to deal with the actors and the music, for any criticism, strictly so-called, of the drama is quite out of the question. First let all praise be given to Mr. Bert A. Williams's extraordinarily amusing impersonation of the part of Shylock Homestead. For this alone the work deserves to score a great popular success. He is, from every

point of view, admirable ; his art is so personal and so elusive that it is difficult to analyze it ; but his methods are absolutely alive with the possibilities of laughter. After Mr. Williams, Mr. George Walker is to be selected for praise. His finished and easy art was quite distinguished by its excellent sense of the comic. It would be otiose to name in succession all the members of very strong cast ; but Aida Overton Walker's Rosetta was charming, while Mrs. Hattie McIntosh and Mrs. Lottie Williams contributed largely to the success of the evening. The chorus was well trained ; they danced as if born for that and for no other purpose, and they sang well. The dressing of the piece, however, left much to be desired, although the mounting was extremely satisfactory. . . . The music was utterly and completely negro. It had tune, prettiness, rhythm, and catchiness. Mr. Cook very often writes melodies that are so charming that you wonder why it is that at other times he condescends to write nothing better than mere jigs. In A Rich Coon's Babe (sung by Aida O. Walker) we have him at his best. The tune is extremely pretty and delicate, the orchestration possessing too a very distinct character of its own. In The Jonah Man, sung by Mr. Bert Williams you have the prettiest sense of humour imaginable, still, and always in the jig-jog manner. But it would profit little to go through a dull rehearsal of song-titles. Suffice it then, that there was the coon in music, naked and unashamed, merry, pathetic, eager, and alive with emotion, but always limited by a certain circle of not very wide ambitions, always and incorrigibly insistent as the sound of a pendulum, keeping, like it, absolute, regular, and monotonous rhythm. That the thing, to sum up, deserves, as we have said, the popular success which it is likely to get cannot be denied. Forget purpose, plot, reason, and coherence, simply look and listen ; this is the advice to be given to all who would enjoy In Dahomey with liberal and untrammelled feelings.

At the Prince's-terrace Gallery Mr. John Baillie exhibits his own watercolours, with an introductory note by Mr. Benjamin Swift. Mr. Baillie needs somewhat more technique ; it would be a pity if he came to be persuaded that "the strange force of a personality," to quote Mr. Swift, does not gain force and distinction in watercolour that is free from the fumblings of inexperience—a really liberal art. But Mr. Bailie has true feeling for landscape and the hour, and a rare sense of colour "Dust." "The Sirens," and the drawing simply called "Landscape" have rich harmonies, so has "At the Taits, New Zealand"—rich and sweet. The best of these drawings seems to be "A Pastoral," which has breadth, brilliance, and simplicity ; there is beauty in the blue shadow of the trees—the kind of shadow that seems to float with its blue midway in air. The colour is well observed, although the drawing is plainly decorative. There is also a very attractive freshness in the tone. Mr. Baillie does not seem to have yet gone far in his study of skies. He exhibits a single oil-painting—"At the Horokiwi, New Zealand"—in which the execution is full of promise ; it is happy and spirited. The unworked-up manner seems to suit his oils best. Mr. Baillie joins a certain group of New English painters by his taste for the crinoline. Large petticoats sweep the lawn of a graceful decorative garden landscape, with steps.—"The Fish Pond."

It has often been urged that the performances of the Oxford University Dramatic Society allow their critics no definite standard against which they may be measured, except that of former years. The society seem, however, to be endeavouring to encourage criticism in this direction. Thus last year they presented "Two Gentlemen of Verona," nine years after their first performance of it, and on Tuesday they gave "The Merchant of Venice," which was the play selected in 1895. Those therefore, who remember these performances are impelled to consider whether the younger generation really manages these things better. In 1895 the cast included Mr. P. A. Rubens, Mr. P. Comyns Carr, and Mr. C. B. Fry ; while on an earlier occasion when "The Merchant of Venice" was played in Oxford, there appeared such well-known names as those of Mr. W. L. Curteney, Mrs. Margaret Woods and Mr. Bourchief. Judging, then, by the standard of former years one may safely say this representation was up to the average. One or two characters showed no little talent ; notably Mr. J. L. Phillips as Antonio. He acted with dignity and restraint, and showed considerable technical skill ; in some respects he seemed a little unnecessarily old, but he never became wearisome. Shylock is a part that inevitably suggests comparisons. Mr. B. Forsyth had an adequate conception of the character and fully deserved the applause he won from a rather small house. Lord Tiverton as Bassanio did exceedingly well. His elocution was above the average, and his success was the more remarkable in that he accepted the role at very short notice as Mr. C. R. Maude, to whom it had been assigned was unable to appear. Launcelot Gobbo (Mr. A. P. Boissier) acted with spirit and managed to avoid low comedy. Mr. E. Compton Mackenzie as Gratiano showed a great improvement on his acting last year. Of the rest, Mr. M. N. Hogg as Salarino was vivacious, as was Mr. B. G. Wavell, who played well as Lorenzo. Mr. A. R. Liddle as Salerio and Mr. J. G. Matthew as Prince of Arragon both sustained small parts with success, as did Mr. A. L. Forbes, who adopted rather too high a falsetto as Old Gobbo. The Prince of Morocco (Mr. R. A. Broadley) was really remarkable ; he seemed to have no idea of elocution except insistence, and verily his sight "hath feard the valiant." Balthazar (Mr. A. B. Dale) was a dignified servant who went no faster and spoke no louder than was "convenient." Of the ladies Portia (Miss M. Godfrey-Turner) acted with grace and worked hard throughout ; Miss Dora McIntosh as Jessica was good in the second act, but fell off afterwards ; Miss Dorothy Scott was active and bright as Nerissa. The scenery throughout was good, but especially in the trial scene. Mr. G. R. Foss is to be congratulated on all the details of management. The supers were well drilled and vigorous. The incidental music by Mr. G. S. Monck was often striking and was well rendered by an orchestra in which were fewer members of the University than in former years. Especial mention should be made of a very pleasing accompaniment to a song in the fifth act, "O lovely Night," well sung by Mr. C. M. Barter. The whole play was effectively done and deserves good houses, and the society may congratulate themselves on an improvement on last year's performances.

"DRAWEES IN CASE OF NEED."

At the Bombay Small Causes Court, yesterday afternoon, the Full Bench, consisting of Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel, Chief Judge, and Mr. C. P. R. Young, Second Judge, disposed of the rule granted by the Court in the suit filed by Messrs. Smith Brothers against Messrs. F. Fischer and Co. Mr. P. M. Kanga, solicitor, with Mr. Mehta, pleader, appeared for Smith Brothers, while Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Cowasjee Setna, pleader, represented Messrs. Fischer and Co. The plaintiffs claimed to recover from the defendants Rs. 160, being the amount of damages sustained by them by reason of the defendants' failure to take delivery of one bale of dyed shawls and one bale of dyed reps indented for by them from plaintiffs under two indents and in the alternative as damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of defendants' failure to accept and pay for two drafts drawn by the plaintiffs on Abdul Kadur Mahomedali which in terms of the above indents the defendants had bound themselves to accept and pay as "drawees in case of need."

The suit was originally decided by Mr. Rustomjee Patel, the Chief Judge, who held that the defendants had invited themselves and agreed to be drawees in case of need and some meaning should be given to that expression. Having regard to the fact of the native indentor being unknown to the plaintiffs, it must be held that the defendants did hold themselves out as liable to accept and pay for the drafts if the native indentor had failed to do so. His Honour accordingly passed a decree for the plaintiff with costs.

Against this decision Mr. Brown of Messrs Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, obtained a rule from the Full Bench, calling upon the plaintiffs to show cause why the decree should not be set aside. Mr. Pestonjee Kanga, solicitor, appeared to show cause against the rule, while Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, supported the rule.

The Full Court, in the course of its decision, said that taking the indent into consideration without the words "drafts to be drawn in case of need with ourselves," there would be no warranty, but taking these words in what was the effect to be given to them ? The only effect that could be given to them would be that the defendants had held themselves out as liable. The rule was discharged with costs.

THE FAR EAST.

LEGISLATION IN JAPAN.

TOKIO, MAY 14.

The Diet's business has been delayed owing to a difference in the interpretation of the financial law. The Opposition denies the legality of introducing supplementary budgets when the regular budget has failed to come into existence.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

A question has been submitted to the Lower House suggesting the necessity of peacefully inducing Russia to recognise the validity of Japan's Corean status conferred by the Anglo-Japanese Agreement, and querying whether Japan's present procedure in regard to the Manchurian question is calculated to promote cordial relations with Russia. This emanates from the pro-Russian party, which is small but active.

TOKIO, MAY 11.

The Japanese Consul at Newchwang telegraphs denying all rumours of Russian military activity, or of reinforcement of garrisons, in that region.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

TOKIO, MAY 16.

Lord Cranborne's statement in the House of Commons reported on the 12th, that Russia adheres to her engagements as to the evacuation of Machuria, which is only temporarily delayed, and the leading article in the 'Times' thereon, have caused much comment in Tokio. Some of the Tokio publicists are disposed to think that the British Government does not appreciate the gravity of the situation, and is too ready to trust Russia's assurances, which conflict flagrantly with the actual facts. The leading journals, however, assert that it is obvious that a full understanding exists between the Cabinets in London and Tokio, and they are convinced that if the interests of either Power are seriously threatened, the potency of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance will at once make itself felt.

PROJECTED INCREASE OF THE JAPANESE NAVY.

The Government has introduced its Bill for the increase of the Navy. It provides £10,000,000 sterling for new ships, and £1,500,000 for running expenses during the construction period of twelve years.

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET IN JAPAN.

The deadlock in the Diet over the interpretation of the Financial Law is almost certain to be solved in favour of the Ministry.

MANCHURIA.

SEOUL, MAY 11.

Steamers of the Russian Volunteer Fleet and Norwegian steamers are conveying troops from Port Arthur to the Yalu coast. There are three Russian warships at the mouth of the Yalu and a strict patrol of the sea is maintained. All fishing operations in the district and movements of ordinary vessels there are prohibited.

PEKIN, MAY 12.

It is understood that the British Acting Minister to Peking learned at the residence of Prince Ching that Russia now proposes to satisfy herself by securing mining and railway concessions in Mongolia and northern Tibet in lieu of the Manchuria Secret Treaty. It is believed that the matter will soon take a serious turn if the Powers interested in China do not take up a strong attitude.

FASLE PRETENCES.

George Rudow, who pleaded guilty to a charge of obtaining money by false pretences from Mrs. Gottschalk, was sentenced at the Magistracy on the 18th inst. to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE PLAGUE.

We regret to hear that Inspector D. Macdonald of the Yaumati Police Station, has contracted plague in a mild form. He is at present at the Kennedy-town Hospital undergoing treatment. A few days ago, a rat-catcher named McVittie, of Gough Street, died from plague, and since his death an old man who nursed him developed the disease and died. The Indian constable who was attacked a few days ago at the Central Police Station also died on May 17. There were 117 cases last week and 99 deaths. The number of cases to date is 678.

NATIVE METHOD OF FIGHTING THE PLAGUE.

The natives in the city appear to be taking some steps in the hopes of checking the plague, though not by assisting the local authorities in their work or in preventing bodies from being 'dumped,' but by worshipping. A long procession composed of natives carrying lanterns and joss-pidgins of all descriptions, led by a large black-flag adorned with a star in the centre, marched from Lyndhurst Terrace, and was witnessed by hundreds of people on May 17. About two to three hundred natives, took part in the procession. On arriving at the main pipes at the foot of the various streets the whole procession halted, and water was led into two buckets, after which burnt joss-paper was put into the buckets, for the purpose, the natives declared of frightening away the plague devils that haunt the City.

CANTON NOTES.

CANTON, MAY 21.

THE FRENCH AND KWANGSI.

Numerous telegrams have been sent from this province and from Kwangsi to Peking opposing Governor Wong's plan of securing the assistance of French soldiers in putting down malcontents and robbers in Kwangsi. These telegrams seem to be having some effect.

THE NEW POLICE FORCE.

The newly-established Police Department has proved so satisfactory in the Old City, that the system is to be inaugurated in the New City, beginning on the first of the 5th Chinese Moon. There is considerable criticism among the people of the uniform. They say it is too much after foreign style, that the police are foreign employees, etc.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Insurance Companies are doing a thriving business in and about Canton. Both for the sake of the safe, reliable companies and for the protection of the people, it would be well if the Chinese officials would institute some sort of supervision of this line of business.

PLAGUE AND CHOLERA.

Plague continues bad in some sections of the City and I have heard of a few cases of cholera.

THE WRECK OF THE FOOMOONG.

SHANGHAI, May 13.

The German steamer Lyeemoon, which arrived here this morning brought on the captain, officers and crew of the ill-fated str. Foomoong, which was lost near the Fisherman's Islands on the night of the 12th instant. From particulars courteously placed at our disposal, we glean that the Foomoong was on a voyage from Chefoo to Amoy and about 10 o'clock on the night of the 12th instant she struck a rock on the North side of the Middle Fisherman's Island. The weather was rather misty at the time with slight rain. Captain Janneke made two attempts to float his steamer, but without success and at 1 a. m. on Wednesday seeing that there was little chance of getting the Foomoong off, the Captain ordered all the boats to be lowered and stood by the wreck till 7 a m. when the Foomoong which had been settling down for some time sank in about eight fathoms of water. The boats containing the crew then put off to the nearest land. The Foomoong had besides the Captain, two European officers, three engineers and a crew of 53 Chinese all told. The compradore and part of the crew left the wreck in some fishing boats. The firemen were all Cantonese, and we are told that they behaved splendidly and did everything possible to save the steamer. The native steward and the boys also behaved well, while the native sailors and the compradore and his staff left the ship as quickly as rats are proverbially known to leave a sinking ship. The survivors reached the Middle Fisherman's Island a few hours later, where they were very kindly treated by the people. On Thursday the survivors left for Steep Island lighthouse where the light keepers—one Dane and one German—did everything they could for the comfort of the shipwrecked crew. The Lyeemoon was sighted early yesterday morning and on being signalled to she stopped and took in the crew which now consisted of Captain Janneke and five European officers and 47 Chinese. Six Chinese have been left behind, but if is known that they are safe in some of the neighbouring Islands.

The Foomoong was formerly named Picciola. She was built at Hamburg in 1881, tonnage 1175 gross, 871 net. Her builders were Blohm and Voss. The following were her measurements : Length over all 229 feet ; Beam 31·5 ; Depth of hold 24·3. She was owned by the Hanseatische Dampfer Compagnie, of Hamburg.

HAINAN NOTES.

HAINAN, MAY 14.

Everything has been moving on slowly and regularly in Hainan. The new buildings which are under construction in Hoihow and in the interior are approaching completion, and those on the water front in Hoihow are giving the appearance of the town quite a foreign aspect as seen from the harbour.

Trade continues good, and in addition to the hundreds of live pigs which are taken away on the decks of each steamer which leaves for Hongkong, we now send live cattle to keep them company.

Two of our missionaries have recently made a journey of a month, making the entire circuit of the island with the exception of the north-east district. They had a bicycle with them, and the cyclometer showed that the distance travelled was over 480 miles. They report that the crops are everywhere suffering from the long-continued drought. The rains that have come at last have perhaps saved a portion of the crop which was dependent on water from wells and springs that had gone dry.

In the south-west of the island, they found travel almost wholly interrupted on account of robbers and pirates. At one point where they found a suspicious-looking boat near the shore, they saw nine men carrying guns come out upon the beach after they had passed. At another point in the same region, they travelled for half-a-day in hearing distance of the guns where a band of robbers were attacking a village. It was reported to them the next day that the thieves had not succeeded in effecting an entrance into the village which they attacked, though they killed several of the villagers during the battle. Another day, they found a region where the gentry of the district had employed men to patrol the roads with guns to protect people from attacks from robbers. It was in this district that both famine and plague were found. In one town which they passed, the market met outside of the place, and many of the houses and shops were deserted. No plague is found as yet in Hoihow though rice has been for some months almost at famine prices. The wants of the community are met by importing rice, and by the supply which comes from a few favoured places where the last crop was good and the sweet potato crop has saved the island from severe famine in most of the districts.

The distress has been so serve that many women and children have been sold from the districts which have suffered most, and some of them have been taken to Hongkong. It seems to be very difficult to arrange any practical scheme which will prevent the shipping of such persons on the foreign steamers.

THE SS. CONCH A TOTAL WRECK.

ABANDONED BY OFFICERS AND CREW.

THE VESSEL DISAPPEARING FROM SIGHT.

GALLE, JUNE 4.

The steamer Conch, Captain Mackenzie, Shell Transport Trading Company, bound from Colombo to Madras with petroleum bulk, went on the rocks at Akurella Village, midway between Ambalangoda and Hikkaduwa close as possible at 12·35 on the morning of the 3rd. The second officer was in charge at the time, The sea was heavy, but it was not at first thought the steamer would be lost, Several boats

WENT TO THE RESCUE OF THE CREW,

but it was not thought that help was needed till noon yesterday, when all hope was lost and the lascar crew with the European officers landed safely ; but nothing much could be brought off the vessel. Messrs. Brodhurst, Twynam, Titley, Paterson and others from Galle were promptly on the scene. Messrs. Coates & Co., Local Agents, arranged accommodation for the 13 officers and crew at the rest-house. The lascars were housed elsewhere. From the present position of the vessel

NO POSSIBLE HOPE IS ENTERTAINED

of her being refloated. Her bow is entirely down and extreme portion of stern with one mast is only seen and even this is fast disappearing, The oil from the tanks by some means got out and the water for miles around was affected. The adjacent villages are almost impassable owing to strong smell.

OFFICERS AND SOME OF THE CREW AT GALLE.

LATER.

The officers and some of the crew of the steamer Conch arrived this noon by train from Ambalangoda, Mr. Brodhurst, Receiver of Wrecks, held an inquiry at the Customs Office to-day when the Captain, second Officer, third Officer, Quarter-Master and the man at the wheel were examined. Mr. Twynam, Assistant Collector, and Mr. Patterson of Messrs. Clark Spence & Co. were also present.

BREAKS IN TWO AMIDSHIPS AND GOES UNDER.

OIL CARGO—VALUED AT £15,000—LOST,

We mentioned yesterday the disaster that befell the Shell Line steamer Conch which ran on the rocks at the Akurela reef, near Ambalangoda on Tuesday night on her voyage from Colombo to Madras with a cargo of several thousand tons of bulk oil for the latter port. Mr. W Boak, Engineer of the local Agency (Messrs. Delmege, Forsyth & Co), went down to the scene of the disaster by train yesterday and returned to Colombo. About noon to-day the Colombo Agents received the direful intelligence that the vessel had gone under altogether. The wire, which was despatched at 10·5 a.m., was as follows. —The Conch is broken in half amidships. No salvage possible. The ship is submerged.

Though the great danger in which the vessel was fully appreciated this intelligence has come as a very unpleasant surprise, especially as there is now no hope whatever of doing anything in the matter. Mr. Boak asserts that there has been a very high sea running all the time and there was heavy surf both on the reef where the ill-fated vessel was wrecked and also along the shore. The landing of the crew was, therefore, no easy matter, but the Agents say that this work has been safely accomplished, and as a matter of fact, 31 of the native crew were brought up to Colombo to-day by the train which arrived from the South at about 1 p.m. That very forbidding weather has been experienced at the scene of the wreck is indicated by the fact that a life-boat and a small boat were washed ashore from the vessel about a mile below the scene of the wreck.

The Conch is a three masted vessel of 3,300 tons, and was launched in 1892 by Messrs. Gray and Co., of West Hartlepool. She was 338 feet in length, 43 feet wide and 26 feet deep and is fitted with large tanks for the storage of bulk oil, which she has been engaged for some time in bringing to Ceylon, India and Singapore from Batoum. The vessel arrived here from Batoum on the 30th ultimo with a cargo of 3,000 tons of oil, and having discharged the greater portion of it was taking about 1,500 tons of oil to Madras, and left Colombo on Tuesday evening for the latter port.

Enquiry of the Agents to-day as to the extent of the damage caused by the vessel's loss elicited the information that the oil alone was valued at £15,000.

THE COTTON DUTIES.

LANCASHIRE DEPUTATION DISAPPOINTED.

LORD George Hamilton has received at the India Office an influential deputation of cotton employers and operatives, who asked for the abolition of the cotton duties. Those present included Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Sir W. H. Hornby, Colonel Pilkington, Mr. Wylie, Sir W. E. H. Tomlinson, Sir W. H. Holland, Mr. Shackleton, and others.

In his reply Lord George Hamilton said it was always his desire to maintain a perfect equality of treatment between Lancashire and India. It must inevitably arise, however, in a great Empire like the British Empire that there must be industrial communities in separate parts of it, both producing the same articles and competing with each other. So long as that competition was purely industrial it did no political harm, but the moment the competing industries organized themselves politically for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear on the Government which they could individually press, then the controversy assumed an entirely different character. The excise duty, he contended, gave equality of treatment, and nobody had been more roundly abused than himself by every Indian newspaper for having given this equality of treatment. So long as he was Secretary of State and these cotton duties were in operation, he would undertake that the excise duty also existed. These duties could not be remitted one year and reimposed the next, and if they were to disappear they would inevitably carry with them the greater part of the customs imposed on goods exported from this country into India. Therefore, taking into consideration the two facts—that at any moment they might have a sudden expenditure caused by the failure of the rainfall and that they had no financial resources in reserve with which they could meet any such emergency he was clearly of opinion that the Government of India could not afford permanently to part with any of its existing sources of taxation. He could not in view of that pledge himself to an early remission of these duties. He did say his answer was a disappointment to many of them (hear, hear) but it was really in the circumstances the only one he could give.

THREE hundred and seven pounds were given at Sotheby's for a copy of the first edition of "Robinson Crusoe.'

DURING the last five and a half years, said a speaker at a meeting in Manchester there had been eighty cases of suicide, 3[illegible]0 embezzlement prosecutions, and 190 bankruptcies as a result of dealings with bookmakers, who now numbered 23,000.

THE VICTORIAN RAILWAYS' STRIKE.

(Concluded from page 5.)

Mr. Scorer, the secretary of the Drivers' Association received a large number of telegrams from the country and among them were several messages from locomotive centres throughout the State to the effect that the strikers were becoming frightened of the turn events were taking. On top of this came the news that the drivers in the metropolis were gradually drifting away, and finally there was the appeal by the committee of Parliament.

A well-known driver remarked that the members of executive for the past two days must have known that the men were seceding from the ranks of the association. "To-day, (15th May)" added the driver "it was known that there was danger of about 80 men were returning to work at once. The Geelong men dissatisfied, and were only waiting for an opportunity to rush back to the department. The executive knew that we were dished and in agreeing to surrender they came to a very wise determination."

Even as the driver was talking the meeting of strikers at the old Trades' Hall commenced to break up. Mr. Hart had announced half an hour previously that the strike had been unconditionally declared off. The announcement was received with some hostility by a section of the men. A large proportion of the men had received no intimation that any great move was about to take place on the part of the executive. It was not until the leader of the Opposition in Parliament (Sir Alexander Peacock) appeared on the scene, accompanied by Mr. Madden, Mr. Duffy, and Mr. Bromley, that the men began to reiterate their grievances.

A lot of beastly skunks they must be, remarked one man. I would shoot the two on sight, said another. We are sold right enough, observed a third, and so it continued. Many of the men cursed their leaders in well rounded periods, and declared they would not go to work again for the highest reward the Government had to offer. There was no doubt that the men were angry. The executive had kept them in ignorance of the negotiations with the Government, and they were absolutely astonished when the news of the surrender was conveyed to them by Mr. Hart.

This evening (May 15th) Mr. Scorer was engaged chiefly in sending telegrams to country locomotive centres with the information that the men will go back to work. The men will be at work on Monday morning, said Mr. Scorer, I am telling them to report themselves to their superior officers on Saturday.

STATEMENT BY MR. IRVINE.

At the conclusion of the conference of May 16 between the Premier and the heads of the Railway Department, Mr. Irvine made the following statement:—

We have been going into the whole question as to the conditions on which the men who were on strike will be allowed to resume duty ; as to the mode of discrimination to be adopted in order to determine who should be allowed to continue in the service in accordance with the promise which I made. We have decided upon the following course :—The members of the executive of the Engine-drivers' Association cannot, as already intimated, be admitted into the service. In addition there are about 26 employes now in the service of whom it is known that they have been guilty of acts in connection with the strike which will render their continuance in the service impossible. They will be forthwith removed. In order to start the service on Monday morning in a state of comparative efficiency it will be necessary to put on at once a considerable number of engine-drivers and firemen who were on strike. The precise number cannot be ascertained until Mr. Fitzpatrick has completed the task in which he is at this moment engaged, in conjunction with the officers, of arranging a time-table. Needless to say it will be impossible to investigate the merits of any of the men before Monday, and the matter will be arranged in this way :—The number necessary for Monday's service will be chosen by lot some time this afternoon, and each of those so chosen will be required to sign the following agreement before being permitted to proceed to his duties :—

"I consent to resume duty on the express understanding that if on enquiry being made into the circumstances of the recent railway strike it should appear to the board of enquiry that I have taken an active part in organising the strike, or in threatening or intimidating others, or have been guilty of any act calculated to endanger the safety of the public or to injure or imperil the railway property, I shall have to retire in favor of others who have not been guilty of such acts, and in consideration of being allowed to resume duty and remain in the service subject to the above conditions, I agree that the board of enquiry shall be left unfettered discretion to allow or to disallow wholly or partially all pension or compensation rights accrued or accruing to me."

The board of enquiry referred to will consist of the Minister of Railway (Mr. Bent), Mr. Pitt, M.L.C., and Mr. Sachse, M.L.C. (Honorary Ministers), who will conduct the ballot mentioned. Except in cases of usual difficulty the board will finally decide the matter, but where it is considered necessary to do away with or reduce pension or compensation rights such questions will be referred for ultimate decision to the Cabinet.

THE STRIKE BILL.

Though the matter had not been formally considered by the Cabinet the Premier was in a position to state what would be done with the Strike Suppression Bill before the Legislative Assembly. Certain portions of the Bill, Mr. Irvine said, would have to be passed. Some of its sections were designed to enable the Government to do what had been done in the engagement of outside men and in giving them rights of priority. The Government had not yet had time to consider all the portions of the Bill which would be absolutely necessary, but Mr. Irvine did not anticipate that any of the penal provisions would be essential in the new circumstances.

THE STRIKE SUPPRESSION BILL.

The Premier made a statement in the Legislative Assembly on the motion for the second reading of the Railway Strike Suppression Bill. He said that since the Bill was first introduced the very grave danger which had threatened the future prosperity of Victoria had been removed and they could now consider the whole subject in a calmer and quieter spirit and without the fears arising from the calamity which had confronted them. It was the object of the Government not to proceed in this Bill with those provisions which were imperatively necessary at the time it was introduced for dealing with the then existing public danger. The provisions for the punishment of those who had struck and those who might be inclined to join were no longer necessary and for that reason it was proposed when the Bill got into committee to move the omission of all the clauses which provided for stringent steps to deal with strikers and to prevent others from joining. The first and main object of the Government was to keep faith with those who came to the assistance of the State. If their ability were sufficient, and they passed the necessary test, they should come in and take positions in priority to the men who had gone out on strike. So far as the readmission of strikers into the service was concerned, the Government regarded all of them as having placed themselves by their own act outside the service. It was true that they had not done so legally, but the Commissioner had power that he could exercise at any moment, and the fact of their ceasing work gave an abundant case for their removal. The Government proposed that all the men, with the exception of the strike leaders and those who committed various offences, should resume duty temporarily and on trial. None would be given any footing in the department or any right whatever to come back, nor would the moral rights of the Government against any of them taking part in this strike be waived until it had been determined which of them were most entitled to be reinstated. In connection with the compensation rights of the men, approximately about one-forth of the strikers were compensation men. There were a considerable number of men more than at first anticipated, who, although they went out on strike, did not really desire to bring about such a convulsion as was the actual result. These were men who had been coerced, cajoled, or induced by a feeling of loyalty to their fellows to join in the strike. Those who had done that, if their conduct was otherwise entirely free from blame, and if their records were such as to show them useful, willing, and deligent officers, would have their offences continued altogether. It would be an unequal distribution of justice to say to a compensation man that he should be taken on under exactly the same conditions as the man not entitled to any compensation. The Government would therefore ask the House to vest it with a wise and equitable discrimination. (Hear, hear.) On the other hand, there were compensation men who had willingly joined in the strike without persuasion or compulsion, and it would be desirable, in the interests of the public that some of these should have their pensions or other rights reduced in accordance with the magnitude of their offences. The object was that the Commissioner should have the right to deal with questions of compensation and pensions, and if the men had done nothing more than go out on strike, the intention of the Government was that they should be leniently dealt with (Hear, hear). If there were any suspicion that they were responsible for carrying on the strike, the pension might be reduced

A PARLIAMENTARY return gives the number of licences refused in England and Wales this year as 639. Of this total 2[illegible]0 were refused on the ground that they were not required, and 201 partly on that ground. There were appeals in 311 cases, some of which have since been heard.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LATE SIR JAMES CAMPBELL.

THE "Rast Goftar" pays a tribute to the late Sir James Campbell in the following terms :—A distinguished retired Anglo-Indian has been called away to his rest, It looks as if it were but yesterday that Sir James McNabb Campbell retired from India, and, though long and arduous service had enfeebled his frame considerably, it was never expected that the end would come so soon. One of the ablest of Civilians and most high-minded and sympathetic of officials that Bombay has ever had, Sir James McNabb Campbell has left behind him memories which will not be effaced for many a long day. To those who knew him personally, and had the good fortune to win his confidence, the deceased naturally appealed more strongly than to others ; but even outside this charmed circle of friends and acquaintances, Sir James Campbell had admirers, to whom he was the embodiment of all that is good and noble in the Service he belonged to, and the race he represented. Doubtless he was not made of the stuff which could make him universally popular, and with a certain class of educated Indians Sir James Campbell was never a "persona grata." But whether they liked him or not, none could refuse to admire his splendid talents and unblemished honour, his perfect rectitude of intention, his large-hearted benevolence, his brilliant scholarship, and his marvellous powers of sustained and unremitting hard work. His departmental official work did not stand much in public gaze, but there was another chapter in the story of activities, which brought him fame and distinction, and which will keep his memory fresh in the minds of the people. The "Bombay Gazetteer" will serve to remind the people of the Presidency and of the country of Sir James McNabb Campbell for many a generation, and his fame as a scholar would help to redeem his reputation as an official, even among those who failed to like him as such.

THE PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL IN BOMBAY.

The "Gujarati" says :—The Bombay Government seem to have suddenly wakened up to the necessity of improving the accommodation available for the public primary schools in Bombay. When Lord Sandhurst examined the slums and rookeries in this city some time after his assumption of office, the deplorable condition of the buildings in which primary schools were located did not escape his notice. But in view of the unsettled contorversy between local Government and the Corporation about police charges, the question of housing primary schools has not made any satisfactory progress.

THE INOCULATION CUMPAIGN IN THE PUNJAB.

The inoculation compaign in the Punjab, says the "Gujarati," has at last failed as it was bound to do. A said mishap has led to the stoppage of the campaign. A Commission sat for two weeks to investigate it and sent in its report long ago. But it has yet been withheld from the public. This is a most extraordinary procedure. It is possible only in India. We do not think the authorities in England would have ventured to keep the public in suspense for so long or keep back the report. The English doctors who were brought in to save the Punjab have been quietly sent back after spending thousands upon them. That the course of plague in that province was not in the least affected by the inoculation campaign is known to us all. But it would be interesting to know how much the costly blunder has cost the taxpayer. We wish the thousand and lakhs that were wasted upon an impracticable scheme had been spent for the relief of the needy and the poor amongst whom plague was fiercely raging.

WHOLESALE EXCOMMUNICATIONS OF BHATTIAS.

Commenting on a recent resolution of the Bhattia Mahajun to excommunicate about three hundred members of their caste, the "Rast Goftar" says : Fifty years of western education and enlightenment have done but very little to pierce the darkness of the land, and bigotry and prejudice still hold sway even in places which might have been expected to catch the glimpses of the rising sun ere now. The Bhattia Mahajun of Bombay have, in their wisdom, chosen to excommunicate about three hundred members of their caste for having married wives from Hurdwar. The way in which this decision has been arrived at, as much as the cause which prompted it, has set people asking if these are really the leaders of the people, the men who are expected to guide their people to the promised land. The reason of the excommunication was that these three hundred and more Bhattias married girls who did not belong to their caste. A commission to inquire into the matter was first appointed, consisting of some trusted and respectable members of the caste. But it did not suit the Mahajan setbias, the purblinded leaders of the blind to accept the report of the Commission, and on grounds as flimsy as could be imagined, they have put hundreds out of caste. But the benighted mahajan has not seen the absurdity while the world around has seen it, and failed to understand what this crass stupidity means. It has not occurred to them that in excommunicating so many families they have helped to divest excommunication of all its terrors. As it is in punishing the 300 Bhattias the mahajan have punished themselves, and handed down their names to history as bigoted narrow-minded men.

A NOVEL SUGGESTION FOR PUTTING DOWN PLAGUE.

The "Rast Goftar" asks : Does Dr. Turner, with his two years of Bombay experience, suppose that it would be possible to carry all this out without provoking fresh plague riots in the city ? What Dr. Turner, actually suggests is to provide accommodation for six months or more in Back Bay on floating houses or piers, where the people could go backwards and forwards to work, where each and every person could be under supervision, every case of sickness reported and every depth verified, where they could get fresh air and sunlight, water for washing free, &c. The plague, he goes on to say, would thereby, for want of suitable conditions and soil, would die, and the rats for the same reason would disappear. The sewers and soil and air would rest. If money could be provided, he believes that this gigantic work could be easily taken in hand and accomplished. We doubt that this would be the case, for the putting of the purse into the hands of the Municipal Corporation would not put good sense and patience into the heads of the people, to make them agree to the operation and to bear the hardship it would entail quietly and cheerfully.

The "Gujarati" remarks :—It is perfectly true that lakhs have hitherto been spent in vain. But that makes it all the more necessary to narrowly examine new projects for the stamping out of plague. We do not think it possible to provide accommodation for three lakhs of inhabitants for six months or more in the Back Bay on floating houses or piers where the people could go bakwards and forwards to work. The financial objections alone would be fatal to any such schemes.

The "Kaisar-i-Hind" says : Viewed in the abstract the remedy seems to commend itself to our common sense. But how may the suggestion be partially carried? Out in the first place, can it be said that Back Bay is the right place for the population? We offer no opinion on the subject as sanitarians are in a better position to pronounce on it. From the layman's point of view may it not be a danger to foul the life and health giving Bay by locating therein as many as three hundred thousand souls? And may not the existence of such a congregated humanity lead to insanitary conditions on land ? Cause and effect and effect and cause have in this matter to be seriously considered before such an experiment, if at all adopted, can be carried with sanitary safety. It is to be feared that the general opinion of the public would be avers to any trial of this character. But assume that Back Bay is chosen for purposes of the experiment. How is the population to be floated ? How are the people to be provided with boats ? How are they to be supplied with water ? How will 3 lakhs of souls manage to perform their daily domestic duties and attend to their respective business ? It should be remembered that almost half of the population consists of the labouring classes ? And it is notorious that it is these classes which most fall victims to the disease.

THE proposal of the Dakota farmers to feed pigs with petroleum is causing some discussion in the New York papers. It is said that hogs fed continuously on petroleum grow long hair like Persian cats, and are liable to explode if they receive a sudden shock,

WHILE John Getteg was employed in the dockyard at Vallego, California, a piece of steel embedded itself in his face. In hospital an electro-magnet capable of lifting 500lbs. was placed over his face, and the offending piece of metal immediately flew out of the wound.

THE town of Oneida, New York, is suffering from an epidemic of diphtheria, which has been spread by cats. Numbers of the animals have been found suffering from the malady, and are being treated by the doctors with anti-diphtheretic serum just like human beings.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Mr. Carnegie, who recently opened the new Passmor Edwards-institution at Plaistow, and has performed similar ceremony on Monday (May 18) in connection with the library which has just been built at Kingston, has made a record in the provision of libraries and educational institutions which it will almost be impossible to equal. Already the total amount of his benefactions reaches an enormous sum. It is roughly estimated that he has given to the United States and Canada £42,797,234 for several institutions, and to the United Kingdom nearly £3,000,000 for about 150 institutions, whilst he has several hundred applications for aid under consideration.

In Great Britain the towns which have benefited by his beneficence, according to the figures given in the Municipal Journal, are:—Glasgow 100,000, Dunfermline £68,000, Edinburgh £60,000, Dundee £40,000, Dunblane £37,000, Paisley £27,500, Aberdeen £16,000, Coatbridge, £15,000, Leiceester £12,000, Ayr, Dumfries, Partick, Eastbourne, East Ham, Ceighley, and Wolverhampton £10,000 each, Wakefield, Barry and Greenock £8,000 each, Rutherglen and Workington £7,500 each, while Stirling has received £7,000, Ravenstall £9,000 and Northampton £5,500. To London and its suburbs and to Ireland Mr. Carnegie has also been very liberal. To London he has given a total sum in all of £115,800, Marylebone, it will be rememberd, was offered £20,000 but this handsome gift was refused, Amongst other Irish towns Belfast has received £15.000, Cork £50 000 Fermoy £12,000, Limerick £7,000, Londonderry £8,000 and Waterford £5,000.

York House, Twickenham, which was recenlty offered for sale at the Mart, by direction of the Duct d'Orleans was formerly known as York Farm, and was given, it is said, to Lord Clarendon by Charles II. upon the public announcement of the marriage of the Duke of York and Lady Anne Hyde. The main and older portion of the house was a residence of James. Duke of York and his daughters, Mary and Anne, were born there, It subsequently became the home of Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, and of Dr. Claver, Archbishop of Dublin. The honourable Mrs. Damer, the sculptress, bought York House in 1817, and occupied it untill her death in 1828, bequeathing the property to Lady Johnston. The house, having been occupied during many years by the Comte de Paris, passed to Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff, who sold it for £14,000 to the Duc d'Aumale, who presented the estate to his son, upon the occasion of the marriage of the later.

Some heavy insurances are now being effected in London and Liverpool upon the battleship Canopus valued at £700,000, says the "United Service Gazette." She is about to be repaired and refitted at Birkenhead during which period the builders insure liability for fire and marine risks. It may not be generally known, that although British battleships, when in the service of the Admiralty are never insured they are almost invariably covered against all risks while in the hands of the builders. Quite recently insurances were effected upon the Astraea for £200 000 while under repair at Glasgow, and on the Endymion for £330,000 during her refitting at Belfast. The machinery and boilers built at Belfast for the King Edwards VII. were insured for £197,000, and later the torpedo destroyers velox and Erne were covered for £67,000 each during construction on the Tyne.

Justus von Liebig, whom Lord Kelvin quoted in his speech the other day as a believer in the doctrine of the personal directive force in nature is probably only known to a large section of the public as the inventor of a method of preparing extract of meat. But he has, as a writer in the 'Cornhill' remarks, infinitely stronger claims on our remembrance as one of the fathers of modern chemistry, and as a man who took a leading part in laying the foundations on which his fellow countrymen have constructed their splendid system of higher education in chemistry and physics, and built up their great industrial system. He not only opened the first public laboratory for students, but also originated the best system of advanced training yet known to us. Liebig was highly appreciated in this country, to which he paid several visits, and was always deeply gratified by his reception here.

Apropos of curious tombstone epitaphs two more examples come to us from the United States. One of them, on the tombstone of a Tennessee farmer who died very suddenly, reads as follows :—

All his virtues now allowing,
Sudden did his life work cease.
He has passed from pain and ploughing,
To a harvest that is peace,

Another one in Ringold, Alabama, reads :—

He left this world at sixty-eight,
This world so sad and dim.
He boldly entered heaven's gate,
And shut it after him.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will be interested to know how the L.C.C. tramcar pennies are dealt with at the end of the day. After the money is given up by the conductors (says the Municipal Journal) it is placed in boxes and taken in vans to the central offices where it is counted by lady clerks. Time-saving appliances are used wherever possible, one of these being a silver riddle. Four or five frames are placed on the top of each other and a given quantity of mixed silver is emptied on to the topmost. Shake the latter, and all the coins except the half-crowns disappear through the wire net arrangement on to the frame below. Shake frame No. 2, and everything goes through except the florins, and the coins are eventually exhausted down to the threepenny pieces.

The non-stop motor trials have aroused quite a popular interest in motoring and motor races. The "Motor Fortnight' in Ireland is attracting more and more attention as the time approaches, and though it is yet two months off, it will be found pretty difficult to get accommodation anywhere in the vicinity of where the Gordon-Bennet Race takes place. The French visitors are doing a very wise thing in chartering one of the large Transatlantic lines, which will be a floating hotel for the Gallic automobilists. The speed race in the Phœnix Park, Dublin, will also receive a good deal of attention, if, as report says, a pace of over ninety miles an hour will be achieved. It is said (says Country Life) that in deference to a wish of the Lord-Lieutenant, the Phœnix column, which for so many years has stood in the centre of the park, will be removed by the Board of Works for the occasion so that no impediment may interfere with the speeders.

The action of the committee of the Automobile Club in obtaining the views of the members with regard to an alteration of the present speed limit for motor-cars is a fresh proof of the dissatisfaction with which the existing laws are viewed. In New York also, the motor laws have not been working smoothly and the Automobile Bill, which has passed both Houses of the Legislature will, if approved by the Governor, make some Radical changes. Most importane are the provisions regarding speed, No ordinance shalt require a vehicle to go more slowly than eight miles an hour, and no streets where houses are a hundred feet apart the rate shall not be fixed at less than fifteen miles an hour, or a mile in four minutes. On meeting or passing pedestrians the speed must be not more than eight miles an hour. For the first offence a fine of fifty dollars can be imposed, and the maximum is 250 dollars.

There is trouble in south Africa regarding the coloured labour problem. The Hindoo traders (called Arabs) year by year become a more important element in commercial affairs in Natal, That they are keen competitors and possess many qualifications for commerce (says South African Exports) cannot be denied, They live frugally, and can save money where a Jew would starve. Thus it is that many of them are becoming wealthy men possessing a great deal of property, and in some cases even driving their own traps, sometimes even with a white coachman. A pet scheme of theirs appears to be never to pay until full legal process, even to the point of seizing their effects and selling by auction has been resorted to. Then they pay, and return next day to the merchant to begin a new account.

Stories of smart repartee never come amiss. Some young ladies at a summer resort were giving a vaudeville performance for a local charity. A young man who thought himself facetious tossed upon the stage after one of the turns a bouquet whose cheif ingredient was a head of cabbage. The girl who received this offering of appreciation read the card that accompanied it and advanced to the footlights It gives me great pleasure, she said, to know that Mr. M—— has enjoyed my performance. I hoped that the audience might like it, but I never expected for a moment that Mr, M—— would so far lose his head as to throw it upon the stage.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE list of new publications contains "A Girl Soldier" by Kathleen P. Emmett (F. V. White & Co., London, 6s.). We hear from a correspondent who had an opportunity of perusing this work almost as soon as it was published that "A Girl Soldier" is a novel of decided merit and will be read with pleasure by readers of highclass fiction.

Critics, dramatic and other, should proceed to procure a bust of the Master of the Rolls and set it in a niche. For in his judgment in the "Western Morning News" case he has supplied them with a charter, of which they were beginning to stand obviously in need.

Saturday was one of the many minor literary centenaries of the year, being the two hundredth anniversary of the day of Charles Perrault's death. Mr. Lang has reminded English readers that in Eisen's portrait of the author of the Contes de ma Mere L'Oye the medalion which holds the good-natured face under the large perruque is being wreathed with flowers by children, and, he adds, though they do not, for the most part, know the name of their benefactor, it is children who keep green the memory of the author of Puss in Boots and Bluebeard. In the annals of a more solemn and less gracious literature, Perrault has his place as (with his poem on the age of Louis XIV.) the fons et origo of the famous literary quarrel about the Ancients and Moderns, in which he had the great Boileau for antagonist, and to which indirectly English literature is indebted for Swift's Battle of the Books. In these modern days of fierce folklorists the field of nursery tales even is no longer free from the clamour of bookish battles.

There was, by the way, a week or two ago in the Literary Supplement of the "Times" a pretty suggestion that the time had come that some kind-hearted person should found a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to fairies. The enemy in mind in that case, however, was not so much the controversial folk-lorist, as the pessimists and problem-mongers, who made fairy stories the vehicle of heavy moralities as in the Versunkene Glocke of Sudermann. It was to be the beneficent work of the society to take from little fairy shoulders the vast moral burden now laid on them, where Shakespeare and Lamb would have wept to have seen them laid. Yes, alas! this same sympathetic writer suggested that the fairies should have an Academie of their own and crown Mr. Barrie thereat.

As we have been abundantly reminded, several literary centenaries fall within the present month. Monday next will be the 100th anniversary of the birthday both of Emerson and Bulwer Lytton, and the day after is the 200th anniversary of the death of Samuel Pepys. The graceless Pepys will be the dearest of the three to many unregenerate hearts. For myself I have to confess that I have never been able to find Emerson nutritious. There is a phrase in the Bible about filling the belly with the east wind that always comes into my mind when I read him, However, there are constitutions, such as Kingsley's that like the east wind, and I am fully conscious of the high authority of the Emersonian cult. Give me Carlyle, rather, even in his tantrums. There was always stuff in Carlyle.

Considering the attraction of literary resurrection work and the temptation to the critic to run counter to an established critical orthodoxy, it is somewhat surprising that no more derermined attempt has been made on this occasion to rehabilitate Lytton. For even Mr. Lewis Melville, who is on the whole his most favourable centenary critic, does not venture to pitch his praise higher than to say it will not do to despise the author of such works as The Caxtons, My Novel, Harold, The Last Days of Pompeii, Rienzi, The Last of the Barons, The Coming Race, The Haunted and the Haunters, The Lady of Lyons, Richelieu and Money. Lytton seems to me to stand to literature something in the relation that Meyerbeer does to music. The talent is so excessive as to leave no room for genius. And through all his most typical work runs an obtrusive vein of what might be called the higher vulgarity.

Mr. Healy's reference in the House to "the dark Rosaleen" will perhaps have sent some readers to Mangan's remarkable poem. The poem was a translation from the Irish, and it is an interesting fact that Mangan was a more successful poet when he was translating from the Irish than when he was writing original verse. Irish scholars who know the original tell us that the translation is very free; but if, as Rossetti said, the first canon of good translation is that it should not turn a good poem into a bad one, than "The Dark Rosaleen" takes high rank among poetic translations. Another interesting point about the poem is its employment of repetitions and metrical devices typically characteristic of Edgar Allan Poet. Mangan and Poe died the same year, but Mangan was the elder by half a dozen years. I do not know whether criticism has settled the point whether either was indebted to the other, or which was indebted to which, if indebtedness there were. The centenary of Mengan's birth, by the way, fell on the first day of this month.

The news came recently of the death at Aden of Mr. W. T. Maud, the war correspondent of the "Daily Graphic," who went for his paper to Somaliland. Apart from the excellence of his own work he has the further claim on the regard of English readers that he nursed G. W. Steevens through his last illness in Ladysmith. Mr. Nevinson says that the last time he saw him Mr. Maud expressed his desire that there should be some memorial of Steevens in South Africa, and they discussed with each other the form it should take, Mr. Maud wishing to have a statue in Ladysmith, while Mr. Nevinson was in favour of a Soldiers' Library at Pretoria.

It was as we suspected. That fall over the cliff did not make an end of Sherlock Holmes. He is once more, we learn, to entrance readers of the Strand Magazine and dumbfound the canine fidelity of Watson with fresh instances of his infallible sagacity. He has, we gather, been employing this amazing faculty of his silently ever since his lamented disappearance; and now, in mercy to a world-wide craving, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is to lift the curtain and show the achieved results. He will, we must all hope explain away the cruel joke that he and Bret Harte played upon the faithful Watson.

A writer in the Library Journal has been classifying the various positions in which publishers of periodicals places their title-pages and indexes as follows:—(a) At the beginninng, (b) at the end (c) at the beginning of the last number of the volume, (d) in the middle of the last signature, (e) in the first number of the succeeding volume, or in weeklies in the third or fourth number (f) nowhere. He calls this a madness without method, and asks the publishers if they have ever tried to compute the amount of time that they compel library assistants and others to waste in searching. His own recommendations are that thay should be printed with the volume to which they belong at the end of the subject matter of the volume, and in such a way that the title-page and contents can be removed without tearing a sheet.

Mr. Bryce, who has recently exhibited to the public his gallery of portraits of his most distinguished contemporaries now deceased, himself figures among the portraits in the gallery with which Mr. justin McCarthy is about to interest and entertain the town. Mr. McCarthy's portraits are of living celebrities, and besides Mr. Bryce include Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Morley, Sir Henry Champbell-Bannerman, Mr. Labouchere, and Mr. John Burns. The book is announced by Mr. Fisher Unwin, for whom Mr. McCarthy has two other books in hand—one a continuation of his popular History of Our Own Times, bringing it down to the death of Queen Victoria the other a book on the literary and social life of the mid nineteenth century, to be entitled Portraits of the Sixties.

Mrs. Craigie's new novel, The Vineyard, will be published as a serial in the Pall Mall Magazine, and subsequently in book form by Mr. Unwin. Mr. Hewlett's new novel on Mary Stuart will begin as a serial in the Pall Mall Magazine in the June number.

The word dumpy seems to have several meanings as in the following notice which we have received The dumpy Books are becoming dumpier in their number, and the dumpiest of all' The Three Little Goblings,' by M. G. Taggart, with a goodly number of coloured illustrations, is to be published on May 20th next by Mr. Grant Richards.

The story of The Brownie of Bodsbeck was told in the Scotch of the Ettrick and Yarrow people. It seems that in previous editions printers and proof-readers were unable to make out the dialect of the district where the scenes are laid; hence errors and confusions. Mr. James Lewis, Selkirk, has in the press a revised edition—which is to be free from misprints.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anœmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE : One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of ***genuine*** **VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark :*

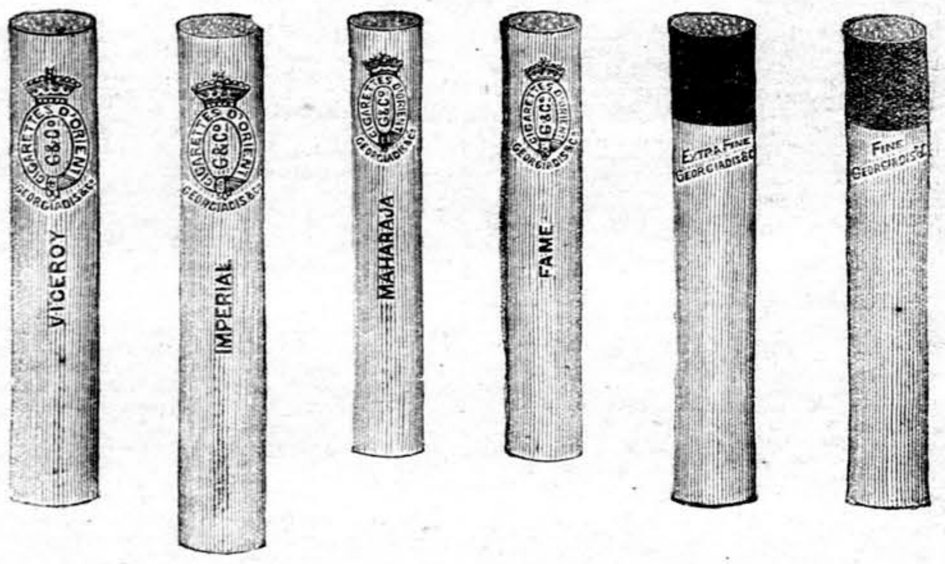
(1) The **WARRANTY STAMP** of the **UNION DES FABRICANTS.**
(2) A **METAL SEAL** advertising **CLETEAS.**

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

SPENCER & C°, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — **PHILLIPS & C°**, Agents in *Bombay.*
PREPARED BY : **CLÉMENT & C°**, *Valence* (Drôme, France).

GEORGIADIS & CO'S CIGARETTES

ARE THE FRESHEST AND THEREFORE THE BEST.



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Rs. 4/0 Rs. 3/0 Rs. 2/0 Re. 1/0 Rs. 3/0 Rs. 2/0

All the above Brands are guaranteed to be manufactured daily in Bombay from freshly cut Turkish Tobacco. Special Terms to Clubs Messes and the Trade.

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ESPLANADE ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

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HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER & RESTORER

The Very Finest Dressing. *Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed.*

A LUXURY AND A NECESSITY TO EVERY MODERN TOILET.

Restores the Hair
Promotes the Growth
Arrests the Fall
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Removes Dandruff
Allays all Irritation

'HARLENE'
Preserves,
Strengthens and
Invigorates
Children's Hair.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1/-, 2/6 and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per Bottle of Druggists &c., all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

HELP FOR THE HELPLESS.

To-day there are thousands of helpless, crippled, bed-ridden rheumatics looking out with feverish anxiety for a cure for their sufferings. They have been disappointed so many times that another trial seems almost useless. In **Little's Oriental Balm** has been discovered a true cure for rheumatism. It has cured cases that were supposed to be helpless and beyond the range of medicine.

Mr. N. Bell, Weedsport, N. Y., says:—"For 10 years I suffered from Rheumatism, at times so severe that I could neither walk nor lie down. I used **Little's Oriental Balm** and it cured me completely notwithstanding that my case was chronic and baffled the skill of the best physicians." Sold at 1s. 6d. per box. Of all chemists.

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Those griping pains in the stomach with flatulency have ceased after I began to take Nature's Herbal Extract. All dyspeptic symptoms have disappeared. I feel better, look better and can relish my food.

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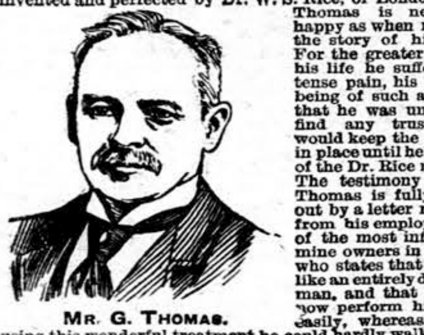
CURES DYSPEPSIA

Sold at as12 per bottle. Of all chemists.

Rupture Cured.

Suffered Forty Years, and Nigh to Death.

Remarkable Experiences of a Citizen of Llansamlet, Glamorganshire.



MR. G. THOMAS.

One of the best known engineers in Glamorganshire is rejoicing in the fact that, after suffering forty years with a dangerous rupture, was finally cured by the system invented and perfected by Dr. W. S. Rice, of London. Mr. Thomas is never so happy as when relating the story of his cure. For the greater part of his life he suffered intense pain, his rupture being of such a nature that he was unable to find any truss that would keep the rupture in place until he learned of the Dr. Rice method. The testimony of Mr. Thomas is fully borne out by a letter received from his employer (one of the most influential mine owners in Wales), who states that he acts like an entirely different man, and that he can now perform his work easily, whereas before using this wonderful treatment he could hardly walk. The cure has attracted the attention of hundreds of people throughout the country. Dr. Rice has recently prepared a book, giving a full description of his method. It is a home cure at a very small cost, and the best of all it cures without pain, danger, operation, detention from work, or inconvenience of any kind. Readers should send for this book and post it to anyone they know to be ruptured. Such an act of kindness will be worth a great deal to those who suffer from rupture. Write at once to Dr. W. S. Rice (Dept. [illegible]), 8 and 9, Stonecutter Street, London, E.C.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers the every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of in speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMIDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India) :—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara :—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr. :— It is a safe and immediate remedy, P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD.

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1889.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB :—

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co'S CARLTON TRADE MARK WHISKEY

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labeles are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times,* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

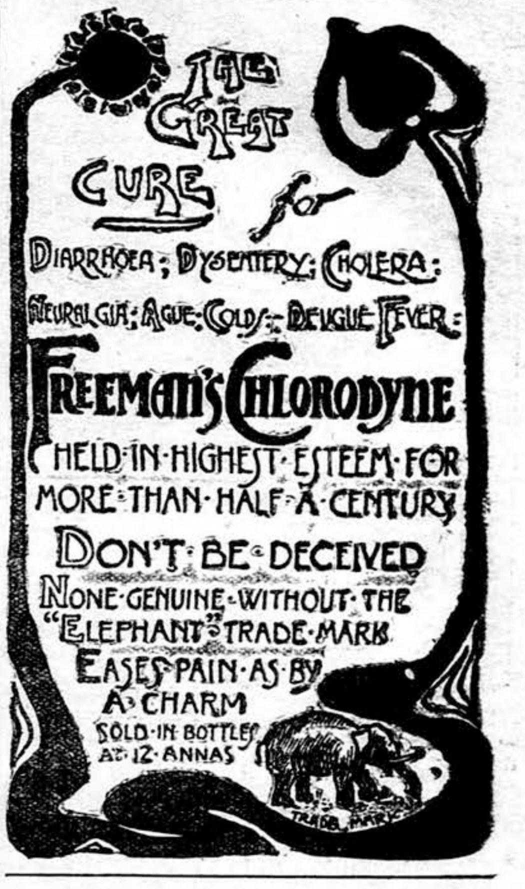
Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states—"TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURERS—*

J. T. Davenport, Limited, London.



THE GREAT CURE *for*
DIARRHŒA; DYSENTERY; CHOLERA:
NEURALGIA; AGUE; COLDS; DENGUE FEVER:
FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE
HELD IN HIGHEST ESTEEM FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY
DON'T BE DECEIVED
NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE "ELEPHANT" TRADE MARK
EASES PAIN AS BY A CHARM
SOLD IN BOTTLES AT 12 ANNAS

Benger's Food

is quite distinct from any other. It

possesses the remarkable property of rendering Milk

with which it is mixed when used,

quite easy of Digestion

by INFANTS and INVALIDS.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Water is rendered ABSOLUTELY FREE from DISEASE GERMS by using the CELEBRATED

BERKEFELD FILTER.

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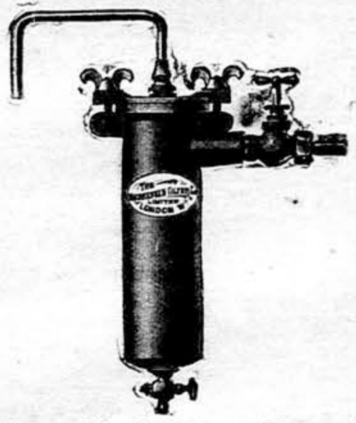

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Made in a variety of patterns, as Pressure Pump, Drip and Syphon Filters.

For Domestic, Travelling & Industrial purposes, etc.

No House, Hotel, Restaurant, Club, Factory, Brewery, or Mineral Water Works should be without a

BERKEFELD FILTER.

TRADE BIG G MARK

CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.

Circular mailed on request.

MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.,
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Milkmaid BRAND Milk

TRADE MARK.

As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

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BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.

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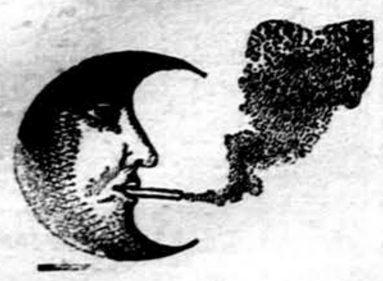

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Guaranteed Fresh Consignments

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PHONOGRAPHS! GRAPHOPHONES!! GRAMOPHONES!!!
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RECORDS! BLANKS!! NEEDLES!!!
All at American Factory Prices.
LARGEST STOCK OF ENGLISH, BENGALEE,
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Write for Manufacturer's catalogues.
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BY APPOINTMENT.

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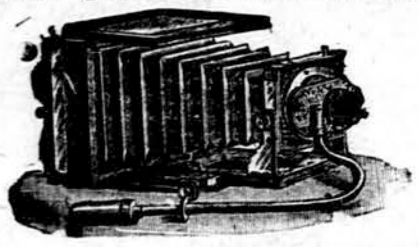

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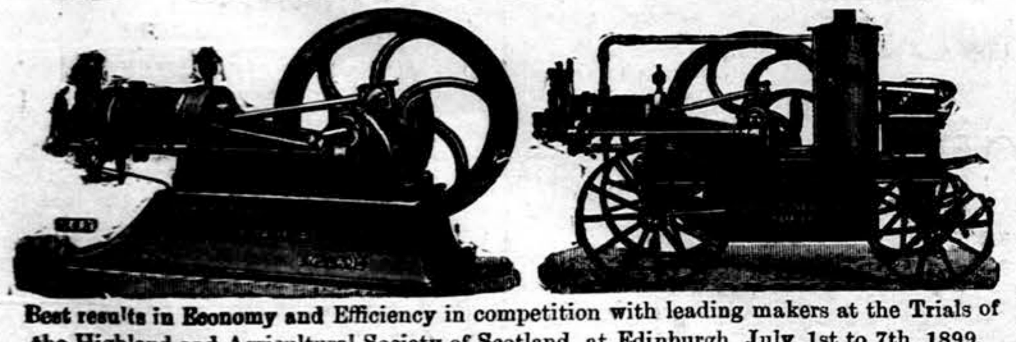


Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.

BLACKSTONE & CO. LTD. STAMFORD, ENGLAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into an **ideal food for infants and invalids**; and **IT ASSURES THE DIGESTION OF THE MILK BY THE INFANT.** The character of cow's milk is so changed by the addition of Mellin's Food that the preparation is adapted for use from birth. By the use of Mellin's Food, and the exercise of proper care, those diseases which make such frightful havoc among infants in India and the East generally, such as diarrhœa, convulsions, the various wasting diseases, have been largely decreased.

Send to any of the Agents mentioned below for book of pictures and testimonials.

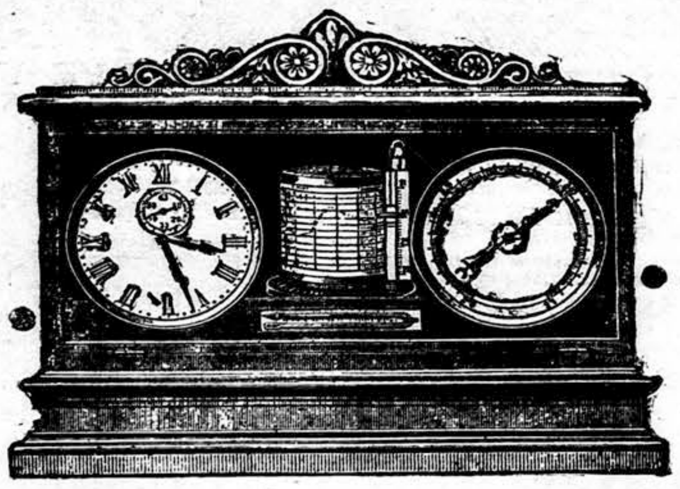
MELLIN'S FOOD for a light, sustaining and highly nutritious diet, adapted for the use of all.

Samples and Pamphlet on the "Care of Infants in India," from the following Wholesale Agents—**BOMBAY**—LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & CO. **CALCUTTA**—MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO. **COCANADA**—HALL, WILSON & CO. **KURRACHEE**—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO. **MADRAS**—OAKES & CO., LTD. **RANGOON**—LATHAM, BLACK & CO.

BAROGRAPH

OR

SELF RECORDING ANEROID BAROMETER.



THIS instrument is designed to show the various fluctuations which may have taken place in the Barometer in the interval between any stated hours of observation. It consists of an Aneroid Barometer and an eight-day clock, each with eight-inch dials between which is placed a vertical cylinder four inches in diameter, having a paper attached to it ruled to coincide with the Barometer scale, and divided vertically into seven principal and seven minor divisions, indicated by darker and lighter lines. The darker lines represent the noon, and the lighter lines the midnight of each twenty-four hours. The paper thus lasts one week, the cylinder turning on its axis once in that time. Near the paper an even-pointed pencil guided by a metal rod is moved up and down as the action takes place in the Aneroid, and at every hour the pencil is made to mark the paper by simple mechanism connected with the clock. A system of levers in connection with the clock produces a smart tap or blow on the Aneroid movement three times in every hour to overcome any slight friction, and insure a due response to the pulsations of the vacuum chamber.

By this means a black dotted curved line is produced, showing at a glance the height of the Barometer—whether it is falling or rising—for how long it has been doing so, and at what rate the change is taking place whether at the rate of one-tenth per hour, or one-tenth in twenty-four hours, facts which can only be obtained by very frequent and regular observations from an ordinary Barometer, but which are nevertheless essential to a trustworthy "weather forecast."

The instrument has the advantage of freedom from complication, and is designed especially to suit the general public; it is handsome in appearance, and not easily put out of order, being admirably adapted for public libraries, the reading-rooms of clubs, &c., as well as for use by meteorological observers generally.

ANEROID BAROMETERS.

The Aneroid is an excellent weather glass and can be relied on sufficiently as it is sensitive and quick in showing the variation of atmospheric pressure which is preferable to the grudging admission of change to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers. Besides an Aneroid Barometer can be carried about anywhere in Camp, by train, or on a bullock cart; the movement will not injure it.

Barometers in solid oak frame, open dial, best movements in a variety of designs.

From Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 90.

	Rs.	a.
HALL BAROMETER, in Fancy Bronze and Mahogany case, entire diameter 13-in., and 6-in. dial	24	0
HALL BAROMETER, in plain Oak case, entire diameter 8 ins., and 6-in. dial...	25	0
HALL BAROMETER, in fancy Oak case, entire diameter 11 ins., and 8-in. dial, will open and be dial .	30	0
TABLE BAROMETER, metal gilt and nickel case, 3-in. dial	30	0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany case, entire diameter 10 ins. and 6-in. metal dial	32	0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case entire diameter 6½ ins. and 5-in. dial...	35	0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany, entire diameter 11 ins., and 8-in. dial	38	0
HALL BAROMETER, plain Oak case, entire diameter 11 ins., and 6½ in. dial	40	0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 18 ins. and 3¼ in. dial	75	0
HALL BAROMETER, nickel case, entire diameter 10 ins., and 9-in. dial	90	0

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMP!

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED

STORM AND PUNKAHPROOF

HANGING LAMPS,

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CANDLESTICKS AND

ALL KINDS OF LANTERNS.

In the newest designs, guaranteed perfectly reliable, and much superior than "ANY OTHER LAMPS" imported to India

ELECTRIC LIGHT LAMPS ON VIEW!

Electro-plated Household Articles, Majolica Ware, Tea Kettles, Russian Coffee Machines and Glass Vases also kept in Stock!

For Constipation and Biliousness

LAXATIVE
FRUIT JULIEN.
PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

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MATICO

GRIMAULT & Co. CHEMISTS, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
MATICO CAPSULES in the most chronic cases

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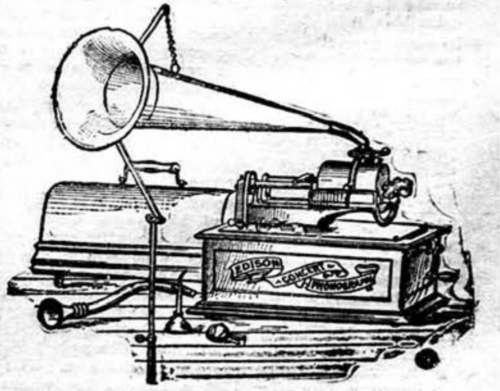

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